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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

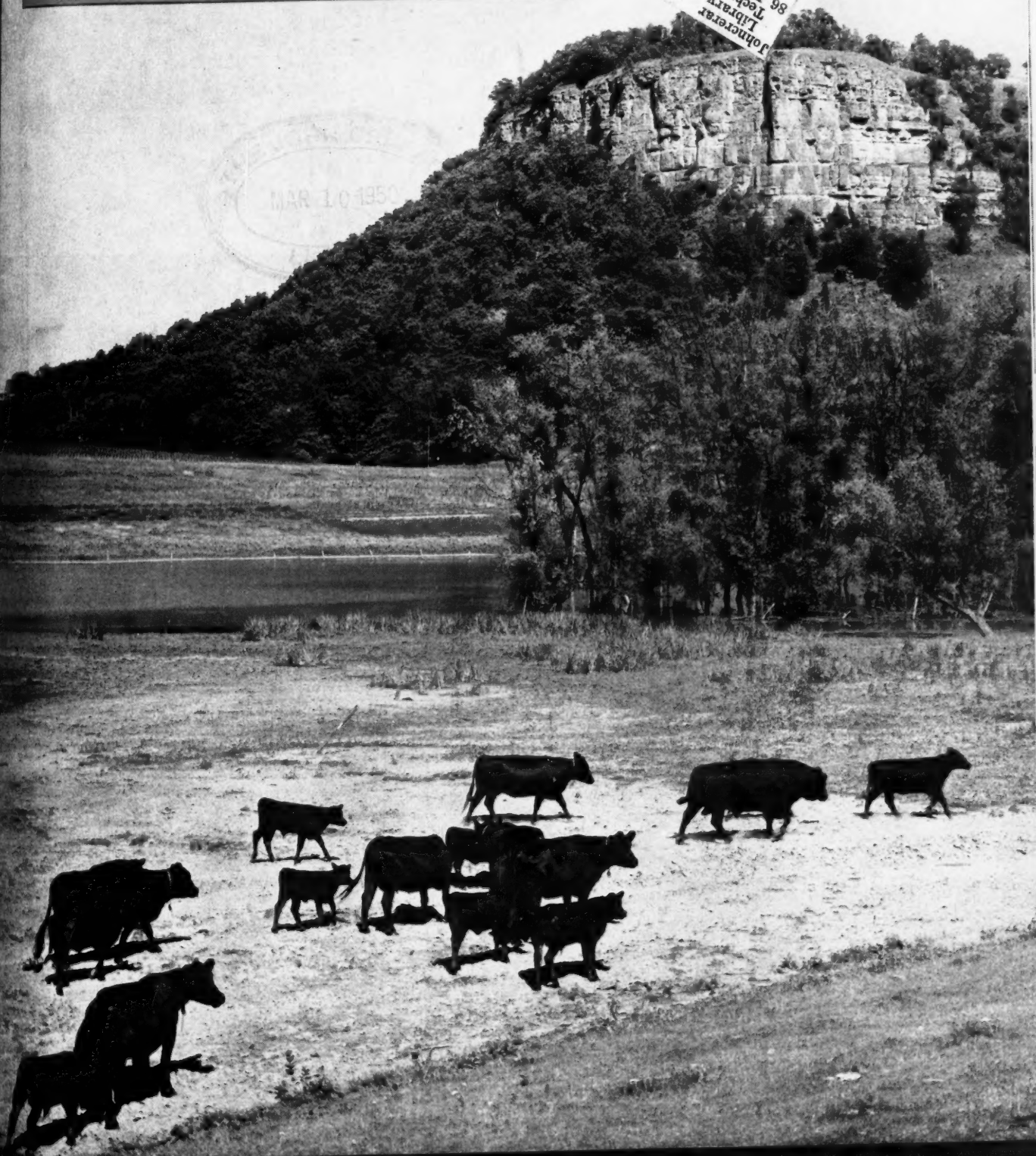
MARCH 4, 1950

51st
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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80 Years with One Purpose . . .

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See the New Lummus Up-Packing Standard Density Press, with three 9½" Single Acting Rams, Hydraulic Door Latches, Long Stroke Automatic Trampler and High Capacity Totally Enclosed and Permanently Packed Hydraulic Pump.

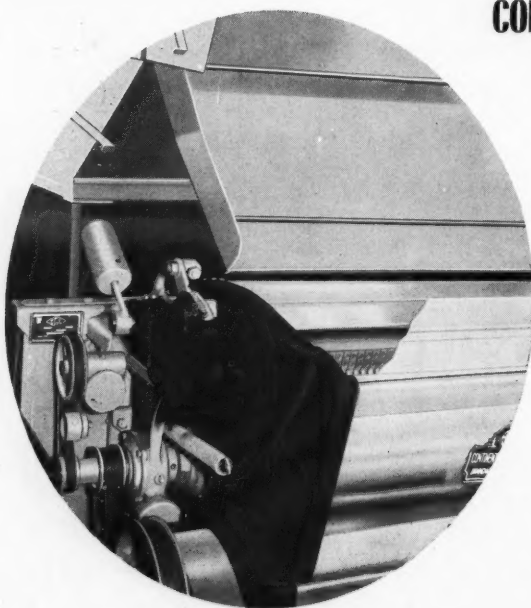
"YOUR BEST BET IS MULTI-JET".

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

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CONTINENTAL'S IMPROVED ROLL DENSITY INDICATOR

- *Eliminates Guesswork*
- *Insures Uniform Feed to Gins*

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WHEN HOMEMAKERS TRY different brands of margarine they sooner or later hit on Allsweet. Then their search for flavor suddenly ends. For there is no artificial flavoring in Allsweet. Its flavor is delicate, *natural*.

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SWIFT & COMPANY

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

51st YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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National Cotton Ginners' Association
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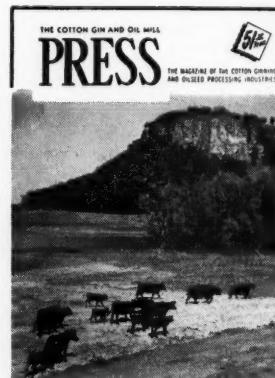
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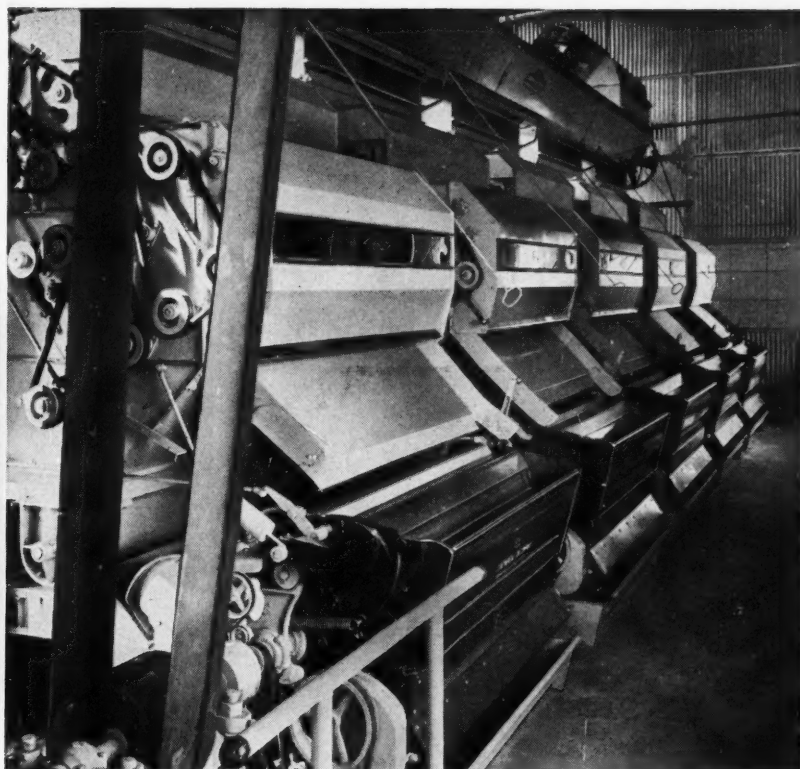
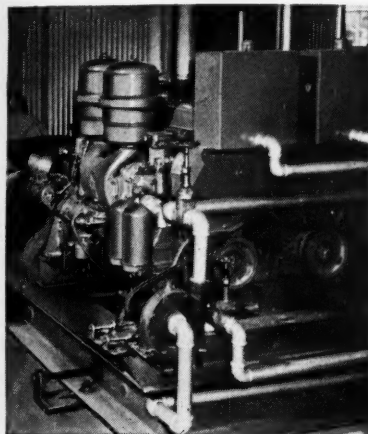
THE COVER

We never tire of looking at beautiful photographs of fine cattle. This one shows cows and calves near Lake City, Minn., and it will be observed that a sleek-looking bull is tagging along to maintain order. Cottonseed crushers, who have a continuing interest in cattle as a major market for cake and meal and hulls, will be especially interested in the timely remarks of A. L. Ward, director of NCPA's Educational Service, elsewhere in this issue about the need for hulls in cattle rations now and in the Spring. (Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.)



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

● A GM Series 71 Diesel Twin 6 drives a Continental 5-80 gin, cleaning and drying equipment. Line shaft speed, 650 RPM. Installation by Stewart & Stevenson Services.



Record Turnout

10,350 bales of cotton ginned in one season with a 5-stand plant—that's the record made by Peoples Gin Company of Taft, Texas last year.

One reason for the high turnout of this modern gin is its General Motors Diesel power. Manager C. P. Rosson, a veteran of 32 years' experience in ginning, looked around carefully when he planned his new plant and decided GM Diesel was "the best buy for the money." He'd heard it was powerful, easy to start, cost less to run and less to maintain.

Now he has figures to prove it—production of 8 bales an hour using $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of fuel per bale at $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents per gallon. It figures to 18 cents per bale—about half what it cost in the old plant.

If you're looking for a way to cut costs—and who isn't—make it a point to look at the GM Series 71 Diesel engine. There's a range of models to suit your exact power needs. Further information—as well as specialized help in engineering your particular installation—are yours for the asking. Consult your local GM Diesel distributor.

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SINGLE ENGINES... Up to 200 H.P.

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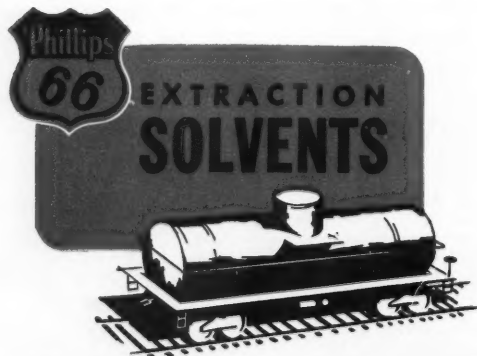
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PLANT OPERATION MADE EASY!

All right . . . so you'll *never* be able to run a solvent extraction plant just by pushing buttons. But you *can* save yourself plenty of trouble by using Phillips 66 Solvents. Always uniform, Phillips 66 Solvents eliminate the need for many frequent adjustments in your system.



The narrow boiling range of Phillips 66 Solvents results in greater economy . . . improved quality. No light ends to lose! No solvent residue left in the meal! And you can depend on Phillips for reliable, *prompt* delivery!

Write us for information on Phillips 66 Successful Solvents for soybean, cottonseed, flaxseed, tung nut, rice bran, corn germ, castor bean, alfalfa, animal fat and other oil extraction industries.

Typical Boiling Range

Normal Hexane	151-156 F
Methylpentanes	139-145 F
Normal Heptane	203-209 F

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA



TREATING and using land in the cotton country according to its need and capability — the conservation way. This South

Carolina scene shows contour strip cropping rotation of cotton and small grain with small grain followed by annual lespedeza.

PROFITABLE CONSERVATION FARMING FOR COTTON ACRES

By **H. H. BENNETT**
Chief, U. S. Soil Conservation Service

• **EVERY GINNER** and every cottonseed crusher who wants to see his farmer customers make the best possible use of their land resources will find this special article by Doctor Bennett of more than usual interest. Wise land use is especially important with the return of cotton acreage allotments.

All photographs by U.S. Soil Conservation Service

IDLE ACRES are unproductive acres. They have no place in modern soil conservation, whether practiced on a cotton farm or any other kind of farm anywhere in the country.

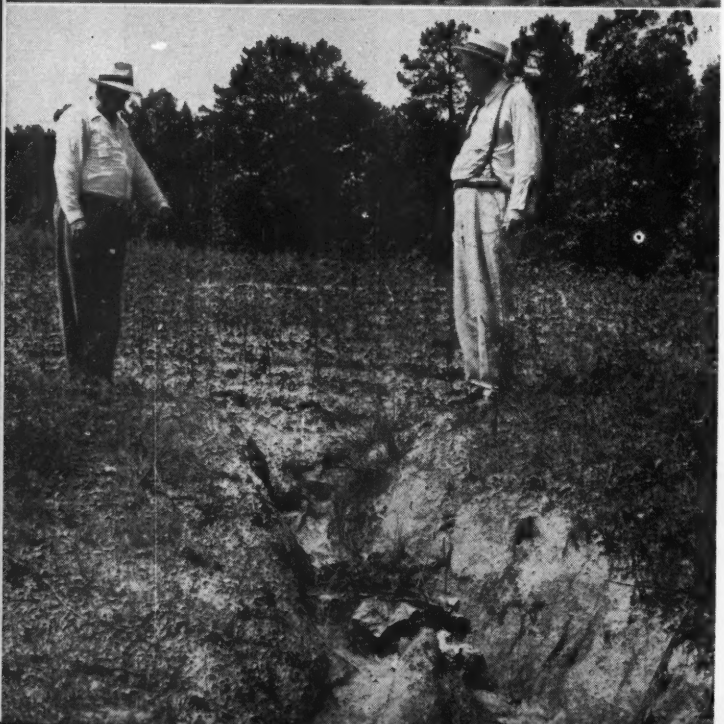
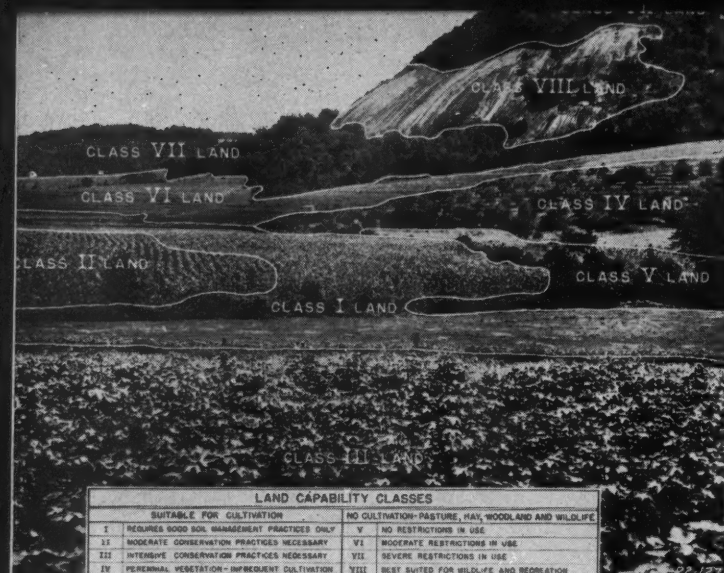
When a farmer and a technician of the Soil Conservation Service go out on the land to work up a soil conservation farm plan, they take into account every acre within the landholder's property lines. Even before the farmer and the technician start planning the farm, all the land on the place has been mapped to show its need for conservation treatment and its capabilities for use—whether for cotton, pasture, hay, timber, or other uses. The information is all down on a colored map which shows the technician and the farmer at a glance the safe productive capacity of each field and every other distinct parcel of land. Such a land inventory shows the slope of the land, the kind of soil, the degree of erosion it has suffered, the drainage condition, and other factors which together determine any given acre's actual capacity to produce permanently and economically.

Already, considerably more than 300 million acres of farm and ranch land in the United States have thus been mapped in detail in our national land capability inventory continuously in progress—and which ought to be completed at the earliest possible date.

We have entered a significant period in American agriculture. Never has there been a more opportune time, I am convinced, to move ahead with encouraging farmers to prepare to keep the agricultural lands of the nation safe for the continuing welfare of the country. We have just gone through a period of unprecedented production. This was urgently needed; we were at war. Now, when we may not need so large a production of some crops, we could have a breathing spell during



DOCTOR BENNETT



which we can very well attend to various needs of our land. We should, first of all, get on with our soil conservation work. One pressing need in this connection is the completion of the capability inventory for the proper guidance in the application of soil conservation measures to the land, and in making land use adjustments long overdue.

Actually, we may be coming to the best opportunity we have had in our lifetime to get land out of cultivation that should not be in cultivation. In cotton growing areas, for instance, there has long been the need for more grassland-livestock agriculture, especially on the much steeper land of shallow soil and high susceptibility to destructive erosion.

Soil conservation farming, on the basis of taking the best possible care and making the best possible use of all land on a farm, almost invariably calls for diversification of crops, often including more land in grass and trees and more livestock. In this way—and this is most important—the economic stability of the farm operation is improved, and the farmer is in a better position to operate successfully in a period of hazardous markets. As was pointed out in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' recent bulletin, "Will More Forage Pay?" (U.S. Dept. Agric. Miscellaneous Publication No. 702, p. 1):

"Wherever it is feasible to substitute forage crops on acres now producing corn, cotton, or wheat, and to utilize them profitably through livestock, opportunities exist for combating the threat of surplus production of these crops. Adjustments of this type also work toward improving the national diet, conserving soil resources, and lending greater stability to farm income."

Regardless of the market situation with respect to cotton, corn, or other clean-tilled crops—short of war or other emergency need—the rates at which such lands are being damaged, and the extensive areas involved, point clearly to the fact that substantial conservation operations and shifts in the use of land must be continued if productivity is to be maintained or improved. We are still losing annually some 500 thousand acres of cropland throughout the country, with a still larger area being damaged in lesser degree, by erosion. We as a vigorous nation, or as successful cotton growers, or corn or wheat producers, cannot afford such waste.

The areas undergoing such damage are scattered all over the country, throughout the South, West, North—everywhere. We must learn as quickly as possible the precise location of each one.

Although detailed surveys to determine the use of capability and the conservation needs of each area of farm land still remain to be completed in many localities, we do know in a general way the approximate total acreage of land in the South—and other parts of the country—that is capable of being used successfully for production of intertilled crops. We have similar information as to the approximate acreages that are best suited for use as pasture, farm woodland, and other purposes. When we determine the use capability of each acre of our farm land and practice conservation farming, all of our arable land can be permanently protected. We know how to safeguard the land, and we should get the job done within the next 20 or 25 years. At the rate we are going now it will take around 50 years to get the major necessary conservation practices on the land. That's too long. Let's speed up the job. Now is the time. No use doing it, however, unless we do it right, and we can't do it right without the needed facilities.

Soil conservation farming in the South already is resulting in more pasture, more livestock, more milk, more grain, more fruits and vegetables, and more wood for pulp, furniture, crating, etc. In a study the Soil Conservation Service made some time ago to find out what conservation farming does to a farmer's production, we got back some interesting and significant

In the Photographs

■ **TOP**—Land differs in its capacity for safe and profitable cropping, farm by farm, field by field, and acre by acre, as shown by this South Carolina photograph on which land capabilities as determined by Soil Conservation Service survey have been indicated. Note the corn and cotton growing on the cultivable Classes I, II and III lands, orchard and pasture on the Classes IV and VI lands, and woods on the Class VII areas—each kind according to its productive capability.

■ **CENTER**—These "Cotton Acres" are mostly unproductive because of erosion damage. Note good growth in the lowest section of the field where topsoil has been deposited by washing from the surrounding areas.

■ **BOTTOM**—A closer look at one of the "Cotton Acres" in the center picture, with R. H. Gregory of Chatsworth, Ga., left, and Chief H. H. Bennett of the Soil Conservation Service examining a field gully.

information as to the trend toward more grass crops and livestock. It was particularly noticeable in the historic cotton-growing states. There the reporting farmers showed such increases in hay and pasture, for example, as nearly 47 percent in Alabama, more than 71 percent each in North and South Carolina, 54 percent in Arkansas, and 15 percent in Oklahoma. The increases reported in numbers of livestock on the farms studied were in proportion.

For the past several years, one of the most important activities of the Soil Conservation Service has been the encouragement of grasses and legumes, increased production and harvesting of seed for the spread of the more outstanding grasses and legumes, in cooperation with the farmer-voted and farmer-managed soil conservation districts. In 1948, for instance, the Service directed the harvest of approximately three million pounds of native grass seed (mostly little and big bluestem and Indian grass), mainly in Oklahoma. In 1949, the Service was responsible for harvesting 1,851,000 pounds of native grass seed. At present, 31 of the 40 native grasses and legumes thus domesticated have a promising place, and many of them can be bought now on the market.

In addition, 196 million pounds of other grass and legume seed were harvested last year through the direct and indirect efforts of the Service working with soil conservation districts. All together, enough seed were harvested through Service-districts effort to plant 9¼ million acres, over and above the millions of acres already seeded as the result of previous harvests. Some of the more important domesticated and introduced grasses and legumes which recently have been spreading so widely and into so many new areas include: Sericea lespedeza, Suiter's grass (tall fescue), kudzu, wild winter pea, vetch, blue lupine, Hubam clover, blue grama, sideoats grama, slender grama, big and little bluestem, and Indian rice grass.

Increased production of grass and legume seed—although still short of the country's needs—is being reflected in improved cropping systems and more and better pastures. This is especially gratifying at this time of indicated shifts in land use in cotton and several other crops. Improved rotations also have received major emphasis in our soil conservation work, with particular stress on those of good value for ground cover for prevention of erosion, improvement of soil structure, increased organic matter in the soil, and more grazing for livestock. Strip cropping also promotes growing of grass and legumes, and is one of the most efficient of all soil conservation practices on cultivated slopes.

The widespread organization of soil conservation districts by landholders under state enabling laws, and their successful operation in every state, gives farmers of the cotton-producing and other localities their own best means for obtaining information and technical help in shaping their farming operations to best meet the needs of their land and to fit in with the current agricultural situation. I can start from Washington, D. C., and travel through the Southeastern states to the Gulf, and on through Texas up into and across Oklahoma, and across New Mexico into Arizona without getting outside the boundaries of soil conservation districts. And I wouldn't have to cross a very long gap in order to be back inside district boundaries again in California, the westernmost cotton growing state.

As of January 1, this year, ten of the leading cotton states
(Continued on Page 25)

In the Photographs

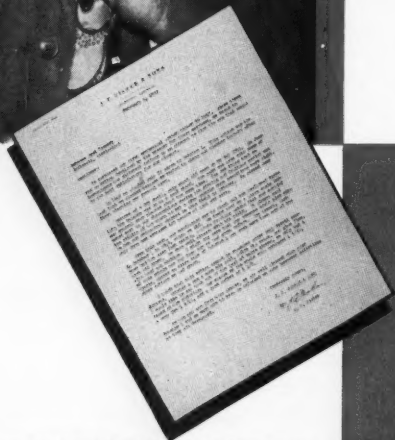
■ **TOP**—This is contour strip cropping on a terraced field in Texas, with cane on the left, sudan grass on the two new and incomplete level, closed-end terraces shown, and cotton and feterita in the strip between the terraces.

■ **SECOND FROM TOP**—This Alabama photograph gives a close-up look at contour strip cropping and shows a strip of sericea lespedeza being cut for hay on an erodible slope, with cotton above and corn below.

■ **THIRD FROM TOP**—This 20-acre pasture of Bermuda, dallis grass, common lespedeza and white Dutch clover in Mississippi furnished grazing throughout the year at the rate of one animal unit per acre, with a small amount of concentrates fed during three months, and also produced a good cutting of hay on the last of three clippings in one season. The land was terraced, contour furrowed and seeded, but was not fertilized. It would make an estimated three-fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre.

■ **BOTTOM**—Before crimson clover was grown on this land in Mississippi, it would not produce more than a fourth of a bale of cotton to the acre, but now will yield an estimated bale to the acre. This picture shows the fifth crop of crimson clover following row crops — cotton and grain sorghum preceding this crop.





* J. P. Fisher is one of the two Mississippi Delta farmers who were recently chosen as **MASTER FARMERS** by a leading agricultural publication. These coveted awards, made in cooperation with the state college extension departments, are presented only to those farmers whose records show outstanding performance in agricultural theory and practice. Mr. Fisher has been farming in the Mississippi Delta since 1919 and now has over 2,000 acres in cultivation.

MASTER FARMER* J. P. FISHER

OF JONESTOWN, MISSISSIPPI

Prefers

BOBshaw 1

Mr. J. P. Fisher, prominent Mississippi Delta Planter, made a test on Bobshaw 1 Registered Breeder's Cotton Seed on 25 acres in 1948. In a recent letter to the Bobshaw Seed Company Mr. Fisher reports, "The one thing that we noted most in our observations during the growing and fruiting period was the ability of the plant to set a crop quickly when conditions were right. We put our mechanical pickers in the field in October, picking over only once, and averaging 425 pounds of lint per acre."

Because of the excellent results of this test, his entire Sunflower Place was planted in Bobshaw 1 in 1949. Again the results were outstanding.

Mr. Fisher says, "We found that on a large scale Bobshaw had the same fast-making, uniform fruiting habits that our earlier test had shown. We were well pleased with the yield and could pick more of this cotton per day than any we had grown before."

"I think that this cotton cannot be excelled under boll weevil conditions. Bobshaw has a nice big boll, holds its color, and gins fine. Out of the last 49 bales ginned, we only had 4 bales of low middling. Our staple on the whole crop averaged 1 3/32, a very few 1 1/16, and a good number of 1 1/8."

Mr. Fisher is only one of the hundreds of cotton farmers who have tested and proven the superior characteristics—high yield, early uniform maturity, and superior picking qualities—of Bobshaw 1. For maximum return per acre . . .

This Year Plant **BOBshaw 1** Registered Breeders Seed

farmers
prefer

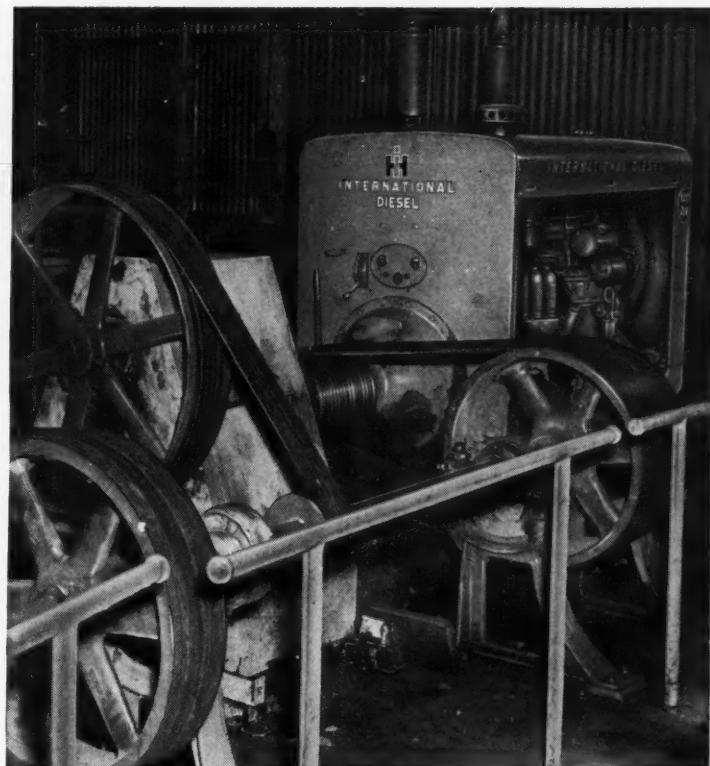
BOBshaw



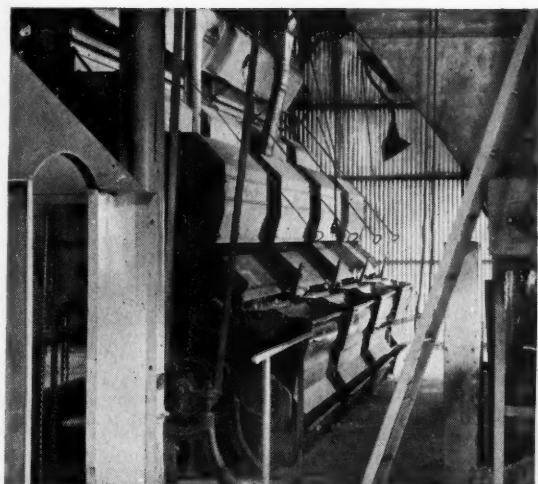
SEED COMPANY
Indianola, Miss.



**The Cost
Comes
Down
with**



INTERNATIONAL DIESEL POWER



Gin owner Clayton Lowder of Sumter, South Carolina, claims that his International UD-24 diesel power unit drives his entire gin, delivering an average of five bales of cotton per hour, at a cost of 23 cents per bale. This, he says, is less than half the cost of the lowest electric powered ginning rate in his territory. And his previous diesel unit, of another make, used three times the fuel required by the UD-24.

The big International UD-24 pulls four 80-saw stands with air blast equipment, four super cleaners, two cotton dryers, a burring machine, an 18-drum impact cleaner, one hydraulic press and four 30- to 45-inch fans.

Ginning costs come down when you use International diesel power. See your International Industrial Power Distributor in time to switch to this low-cost power for the coming season. He will help you choose the right engine for your gin—the correct International diesel power unit.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY • Chicago

**Standardize
on Power
that Pays**

*Tune in James Melton and
"Harvest of Stars,"—NBC.
Sunday afternoons.*

**CRAWLER TRACTORS
WHEEL TRACTORS
DIESEL ENGINES
POWER UNITS**



INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POWER

Springboard Into Summer—

Cotton Week Opens Retail Promotions

National Cotton Week May 1-6 this year will be used as the springboard for the launching of summer promotions by nearly all retail stores handling cotton products, Paul M. Jones, sales promotion manager of the National Cotton Council, announced at a meeting last month of New York merchants and advertising-promotion managers called by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of that city. The Council is now sole sponsor of this industry-wide event.

Up to now, Mr. Jones said, the response of retailers, wholesalers, garment manufacturers, converters and mills to plans for Cotton Week have exceeded expectations. He predicted that participation in the event would surpass all previous records. Part of this interest he attributed to the fact that retailers are again able to present well-rounded, comprehensive lines of cotton apparel and home furnishings.

Mr. Jones distributed to the gathering copies of a 24-page sales promotion plan

booklet especially designed for retail stores. Containing a wealth of window display, layout and copy ideas, the booklet is being distributed to the sales promotion and merchandise managers, fashion coordinators and display and sales training directors of the country's top 2,000 department stores. It is also being sent to 500 wholesalers of cotton products, the entire converting division, advertising departments of all dailies and the 1,000 leading weeklies.

All of the suggested promotions in the booklet are built around the Cotton Week slogan, "Enjoy That Cotton Fresh Feeling." In addition to the booklet, stores will be offered display aids including posters, display cards, window backgrounds and strips and pennants. Complete sets of mats will be included in the kits which will be available to newspapers.

W. Ray Bell, president of the merchants' association, remarked to the group that this year's will be the twentieth annual National Cotton Week, an occasion which calls for new consideration of the promotion values for cotton textiles with which it has become associated. Cotton Week has been observed by the industry in war and in peace, and alike in times of surfeits and of shortage of supplies.

Conceived in a time of national depression, it helped popularize cottons and assist the markets in the difficult times of the 1930's, while in the ensuing war period it helped keep the fiber in the minds of the public when military needs were drawing away vast amounts of the production.

Whereas a year ago merchants and mills were adjusting production against an extreme of buyer caution, he noted that the markets generally were in excellent condition today to respond to the Cotton Week stimulus. More sound conditions among retailers, conservative pricing and a well balanced primary market render it possible for the industry as a whole to concentrate on the objective of increasing cotton's share of the consumer dollar, he said.

Cotton Production in Greece Increases

Production of cotton in Greece is increasing and is now approaching the point where it can meet most of the domestic mill requirements. Raw cotton production has been estimated at 72,000 bales (480 pounds net) for the 1949-50 season, as compared to 54,000 bales in the 1948-49 season and the prewar average of 76,000 bales.

Domestic consumption of raw cotton in Greece has been reported near 85,000 in each of the past three seasons as compared to a prewar level of 100,000 bales per year. The Hellenic Cotton Board estimates consumption will be 95,000 bales during the 1949-50 season. However, during the first four months of the current season consumption has been running under the same period of last season and may not reach this figure.

The improved yields of all crops during the past year, better security and political conditions, and the urgent needs for clothing of guerilla-stricken refugees who are now returning to their villages, will increase the demand for cotton goods. This increased demand should stimulate activity in the local mills. However, due to low available stocks on Aug. 1, 1949, and with imports not meeting requirements, several mills were forced to close down in August and September because of a shortage of raw cotton supplies.

The new crop started coming on the market in October and the outlook for supplies during the remainder of the current season is satisfactory. With a crop of 72,000 bales and an import program of 28,000 bales, supplies should be ample.

The existing satisfactory farm prices for raw cotton are expected to encourage further expansion of cotton production in Greece. Government policy is in favor of such expansion until local mill requirements can be met. The installation of 34 new cotton gins in 1949 and 1950 should contribute to this expansion and also bring about an improvement in the quality of domestic cotton. Of the 120 old existing cotton gins in Greece, it is estimated that not more than 10 are in good condition and can properly gin cotton.

Greece also has imported some new spinning equipment to replace equipment that has been destroyed.

• Who ever heard of a woman boasting about how well she washed clothes and mopped floors?

• **YOUR COPY of the Feb. 18 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is a storehouse of the latest in formation about cotton insect control.**

You can boost the program if you . . .

Share Your Feb. 18 Issue With Your County Agent

We printed several hundred extra copies of our Third Annual Cotton Insect Control Issue (dated Feb. 18), but not nearly enough to meet the surprisingly heavy demands for additional copies that hit us Monday, Feb. 20—and which are still coming in.

■ The unusual interest being shown in that issue is very gratifying—but there is scant pleasure in having to tell people in all parts of the country, "Sorry, but our supply of extra copies is completely exhausted."

■ We have never seen such interest in the subject of cotton insect control as is being shown this year. Everybody connected in any way with controlling cotton pests seems more anxious than at any time in the past to obtain the latest information on the subject.

■ Because of the vast amount of information in our Feb. 18 issue we believe ginners and cottonseed crushers can aid in stimulating even greater interest in killing insects this year if they will loan their copy to their county agent. He occupies a very important place in the control program for your county and community and may find much of the information in the issue of value.

■ Your own personnel, especially those who come in contact with your farmer customers, will also benefit if the material in the issue is brought to their attention. We hope ginners and crushers this year will take advantage of every opportunity to push the control program along by making as much information as possible about that program available to everybody who has a part in it.

FIGHT COTTON INSECTS EARLY... GET MORE COTTON PER ACRE

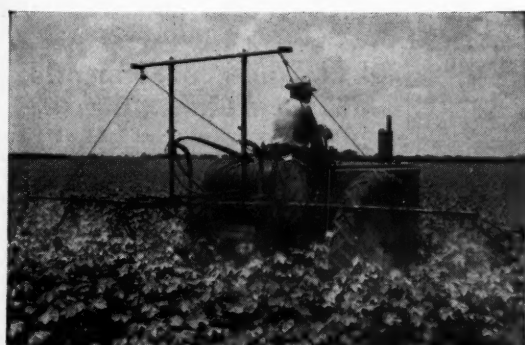


YELLOW-DEVIL LOW-GALLONAGE SPRAYERS

are fast, economical and easy to operate

(Above) The cultivator sprayer for early application.

(Below) The Model 27 Yellow-Devil.



SPRAY EARLY WITH KILTONE

THE KILTONE WAY

1. Daylight application—less night work
2. Can be applied in moderately windy weather
3. Saturates every plant thoroughly
4. Sticks and stays where it is put
5. More acres per day, more time to spray
6. No waste—spray directly on plants

KILTONE



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.

DALLAS
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• *Industry Problems to Be Discussed at*

NATIONAL GINNERS' MEETING AT MEMPHIS ON MARCH 14-15

OFFICIALS of the National Cotton Ginner's Association have formulated a business program for the organization's annual meeting at Hotel Peabody in Memphis, Tenn., March 14-15. That covers a wide range of subjects of interest to ginnermen in every cotton-producing state.

The meeting will open at 10 a.m. March 14 with the call to order by Association President John W. Mann of Marianna, Ark., followed by the invocation, a welcome address and the president's annual address.

Committees will be named, announcements made, guests introduced, and then the report of the association's executive vice-president, Horace Hayden of Oklahoma City, Okla., will be given. This will bring the morning session to a close.

The afternoon session on the first day will find a number of cotton industry leaders on hand to discuss a number of important subjects.

W. T. Jacobs, of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, will explain the industry-wide 1950 fire prevention campaign to the delegates.

Dr. Burt Johnson, also of the Council, is scheduled to discuss the important matter of bale tie stain on cotton.

John H. Todd of Washington, representing the National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, is on the program to give ginnermen information about the wage-hour law.

Fred W. Lucas of Memphis is expected to discuss the purposes of the New York Cotton Exchange.

Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director of the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Division, will talk to the ginnermen about improvements in cotton insecticides and methods of applying them.

Chas. A. Bennett, principal agricultural engineer, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA, Stoneville, Miss., is on the program to discuss gin machinery improvements.

The speakers will be followed by a general discussion of cotton acreage allotments, cottonseed supports for 1950, the Wm. L. Clayton Chair, and the Oscar Johnston Foundation. A representative of the National Cotton Council will bring the first day's business session to a close with a discussion of what the Council means to the ginner and how the ginner can contribute to that organization's continuing program for cotton.

The second day will be given over to an executive session of the association, which will include a report of the secretary-treasurer, Carl Trice Williams of Jackson, Tenn. The association directors will elect officers at this session, hear reports of the resolutions and finance committees, adopt revised by-laws and discuss and take action on matters previously presented. It is expected that the meeting will adjourn at noon.

Officers of the National Cotton Ginner's Association are John W. Mann, Marianna, Ark., president; W. O. Fortenberry, Rt. 3, Lubbock, Texas, first vice-

president; A. J. Lewis, Edwards, Miss., vice-president; A. G. Swint, Orchard Hill, Ga., vice-president; Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer; Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, Okla., executive vice-president.

Directors are D. C. Patterson, Decatur, Ala.; W. E. Waldrom, Safford, Ariz.; S. J. Smith, Luxora, Ark.; F. A. Year-out, Fresno, Calif.; A. G. Swint, Orchard Hill, Ga.; Geo. T. Hider, Lake Providence, La.; G. M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; Crews Reynolds, Caruthersville, Mo.; J. P. White, Jr., Roswell, N. M.; Geo. T. Ashford, Red Springs, N. C.; Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C.; R. G. Grove, Bemis, Tenn.; Max C. Smith, San Marcos, Texas; H. P. Donigan, Whitewright, Texas; Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, Texas.

A Tip from A. L. Ward:

Cattle Need Hulls In Rations Now

NCPA Educational Service director cites need for roughage in rations of cattle now and in the spring. And, he says, hulls are good for flowers beds, spring gardens and new lawns.

"Local sales of cottonseed hulls can be increased at this time of the year through advertising and sales efforts stressing timely ideas for using hulls," A. L. Ward, Educational Director of the National Cottonseed Products Association, said this week.

"Cottonseed hulls are needed to meet the roughage needs of cattle on dry winter grazing; and, after spring pastures become available, the feeding of hulls is especially desirable to prevent scouring and bloating," he commented. He cited a recent editorial in the "Corn Belt Dailies" which said:

"Inquire among men who feed cattle on pasture, and you'll find more of them are making sure that the stock get some dry roughage along with grain and grass. That dry feed helps animals to belch, and reduces the possibility of bloat."

The use of cottonseed hulls, as well as meal, is being featured by the Educational Service in current material going to cotton oil mills, including advertising mats, newspaper feeding articles, and "Timely Tips on Livestock Feeding."

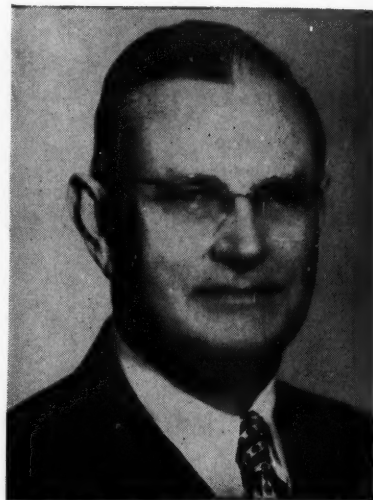
The Educational Service has given wide publicity to results of beef cattle fattening research which showed that replacing up to 60 percent of alfalfa hay in the ration with cottonseed hulls reduced costs, eliminated bloating and resulted in equal or superior results.

Mr. Ward added that a number of mills have greatly increased local sales by featuring meal-and-hull and molasses-and-

hull mixtures for dairy cattle and beef cattle.

"The opportunity for oil mills to stress combinations of cottonseed hulls and molasses is suggested by the fact that firms in the Midwest are finding it profitable to advertise hull-molasses mixtures after paying freight costs to ship hulls to such points as Kansas City and Wichita, Kan.; and St. Joseph and Mercer, Mo.," he said.

Another timely use for cottonseed hulls is as a mulch for flower beds, spring gardens and new lawns. Used in combination with cottonseed meal, an ex-



A. L. WARD

cellent lawn and garden fertilizer, hulls help to improve the condition of soils and to conserve water during the hot, dry summer months.

The Educational Service reports that many oil mills and county agents are distributing circulars on using cottonseed meal and hulls in dairy and fattening rations.

J. M. Willis, 85, Former Oil Miller and Ginner, Dies

Funeral services were held at Plano, Texas, Feb. 27 for James M. Willis, 85, former Plano cottonseed oil mill and gin operator and cottonseed broker in Dallas, who died at his home in Dallas Feb. 26.

A native of Marshall, Texas, Mr. Willis operated the old Plano Cottonseed Oil Mill and several gins there and in the surrounding area many years ago. He moved to Dallas in 1915 and was in the cottonseed brokerage business until his retirement recently.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, James M. Willis, Jr., of Dallas and John A. Willis of Fort Worth; four daughters, Mrs. Vernon C. Dargar of Alhambra, Calif., Mrs. Raymond Dudley of San Gabriel, Calif., Mrs. Rosalie Vaughn and Mrs. J. R. Marshall, both of Dallas; nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

N. Y. Exchange on 5-Day Week

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange have voted to close the exchange on Saturdays commencing June 3 and continuing through Sept. 2.

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Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



RICHTER

• **House-Senate Differences May Delay Allotment Changes**—Differences between Senate and House on cotton allotment legislation could forestall action until 1951 in easing the pain of growers in early planting areas who have suffered sharp cutbacks in 1950 acreage.

Senate and House bills to boost acreage this year above the national allotment announced last December by USDA are at sharp variance. Main points at issue are:

(1) The Senate-approved bill would make the allotment changes "permanent;" the House-passed bill would affect only this year's plantings.

(2) The Senate would boost 1950 allotments by a total of some 800,000 acres; the House would add an estimated 1.5 million acres to the national allotment.

(3) The Senate directs that plantings be not less than 60 percent of the average plantings on a farm in 1946-47-48; the House wants a minimum of 70 percent of the three-year average, or 50 percent of the highest acreage in any of the three years.

A joint Senate-House conference committee, named on March 1 to iron out differences in the two versions, probably won't reach final agreement before March 15.

Complicating the picture is a provision in the Senate bill to limit potato marketings in 1951. Cotton allotment changes could be further delayed by the spud "rider."

Fact is that potatoes are political dynamite. The public is fed up with them, and red-hot over the high cost, and waste, involved in their support by the government.

Assuming a final cotton allotment bill is approved by March 15, it probably would be at least two weeks after that before growers would find out what the legislation means in terms of their own farms. Cotton Branch officials estimate it would take about that long "to pass the word along the line" via county PMA offices.

Bills in both houses agree on one point: Each version provides for increased peanut acreage in Texas and Alabama. Increase would be about 45,000 acres in each state.

Senate conferees on allotment legislation are Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), Allen J. Ellender (D., La.), Scott Lucas (D., Ill.), George Aiken (R., Vt.), Milton Young (R., N.D.) and Edward Thye (R., Minn.).

House conferees are Harold Cooley (D., N. C.), Stephen Pace (D., Ga.), W. R. Poage (D., Tex.), George Grant (D., Ala.), Clifford Hope (R., Kan.), August Andresen (R., Minn.) and Reid F. Mur-ray (R., Wis.).

• **Margarine Victory Complete** — Last major hurdle in the way of complete victory for margarine has been surmounted following 64 years of bitter battling with dairy interests.

Senate and House conferees, in arriving at final agreement on margarine legislation, struck out the amendment which would have required manufacturers to pack the product in triangular shape. That requirement alone could have cost the margarine industry millions.

It was the only important amendment at issue in the conference committee.

Main provisions of the margarine legislation remain as they were. Repealed are the 10-cent-per-pound tax on the colored product and the one-fourth-cent-per-pound levy on uncolored margarine.

Also tossed into the discard are special federal license fees on manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

The final margarine bill, which may have been signed by the president when you read this, requires that (1) margarine be sold in packages of one pound or less at retail, (2) that it be clearly identified, with a full description of ingredients, (3) that public eating places post notices margarine is served, and that it be served in triangular pats or otherwise identified.

The amendment requiring strict inspection of margarine production was finally watered down to the point of near-extinction. Interpretation of experts here is that inspection by the Food and Drug Administration will be carried on as in the past.

• **Margarine Uses Oil from Five Million Acres of Cotton** — Official figures, released recently by the Internal Revenue Bureau, highlight the rapid gains made by margarine in recent years.

Margarine production in 1949, the figures show, reached 868 million pounds, or 39 percent above the 10-year average, 1937-48, although slightly below 1948 production.

The proportion of yellow margarine reached 20 percent in 1949, compared with only half that, or 10 percent, in 1948.

Margarine stocks declined a net of one million pounds during 1949. Per capita consumption in the U.S. was 5.7 pounds.

And, not so incidentally, 61 percent of all fats and oils in margarine was cottonseed oil. Approximately 420 million pounds of cottonseed oil were used in margarine, or the equivalent of about five million acres of cotton. Margarine is second in importance only to shortening in use of cottonseed oil.

Other figures from the Agriculture Department testify further to the growing importance of margarine to consum-

ers. City people, the Department reports, increased their consumption of margarine by 300 percent in the seven-year period 1942-48.

Consumption per person in urban areas was .06 pound per week in 1942. By 1948 the figure was .18 pound per week. In 1942, only 16 percent of urban families were using margarine, but by 1948 approximately half of all urban households were consuming the product.

• **Republicans Seek Southern Farm Vote** — It hasn't leaked to the daily press, but there have been some hush-hush sessions on Capitol Hill recently between GOP lawmakers and Republican visitors from the South.

Main point of discussion is a GOP farm program that can be used to win some Republican votes in the South at the Congressional elections next fall. Being talked is a two-price farm policy—one price for commodities to be sold on the domestic market, and a lower price for "excess" production which would be funneled into export channels.

Advocates of the idea argue that such a farm program would help meet the competition of inexpensive foreign labor . . . and help solve this country's surplus problems.

Chief argument against the plan is that it's nothing but surplus "dumping," and that foreign governments would retaliate by raising tariff barriers against U.S. products.

Several bills promoting the two-price plan will be introduced this session, but action on them is unlikely. Chances that the idea will be formally adopted by the GOP are not good, but individual lawmakers are expected to campaign for reelection on the two-price plan.

The plan has long been advocated by the National Grange.

• **Research Clinic Is Success**—The stage is now set for stepping up the tempo of research on utilization of cotton, in the view of officials of the National Cotton Council.

The Council is enthusiastic about results of the recent Cotton Research Clinic held in Washington, attended by cotton marketing and research experts from the industry, the government and institutions.

Representatives at the clinic reported that tests of triple-hybrid cottons . . . that make yarn 25 percent to 50 percent stronger than those now in use . . . have been largely successful. They are hopeful that the super-cottons will be available soon for planting.

An importance result of the meeting was agreement by Council officials to keep an up-to-date catalog of cotton research projects. Hope is to thus avoid duplication of effort.

The Council listing of who is doing what in cotton research is already well under way.

Pakistan's Oilseed Acreage Increases

Pakistan's 1949-50 oilseed supply may be slightly above that of a year ago. According to the second official estimate, the area under sesame cultivation is 184,000 acres compared with 182,000 in the 1948-49 season.

Rapeseed and mustard seed acreage, estimated at 1,491,000 acres, is four percent larger than in the 1948-49 season.

Malayan Oil Exports Increase Rapidly

Malayan exports of copra during the third quarter of 1949 amounted to 25,582 long tons, an increase of 83 percent over the second quarter. During January-September, exports totaled 56,416 tons, representing a 47 percent increase over the 38,253 tons shipped in the comparable period of 1948, and only four percent less than the total 1948 exports.

• **Coconut Oil Exports**—Exports of coconut oil during the third quarter of 1949 were reported at 21,095 tons compared with 15,844 for the preceding quarter. January-September exports totaled 48,220 tons, an increase of 40 percent over the 34,327 shipped during the comparable period of 1948 and practically as large as the total volume for the year 1948.

• **Copra Imports and Exports**—Imports of copra into Malaya during the third quarter of 1949 amounted to 32,547 tons, a 61 percent increase over the imports of the second quarter and an 11 percent increase over the volume for the comparable period of 1948. Over 80 percent of the nine-month total came from Indonesia. Only 291 tons of coconut oil were imported during the first three quarters of 1949 against 2,832 in the same period of 1948. Most of the oil also originated in Indonesia.

Net exports from Malaya of copra and coconut oil, in terms of copra, amounted to 58,766 tons during the first nine months of 1949 against 21,953 tons during the same months of the previous year, and 147,306 tons, the prewar average.

A continued increase in copra exports was expected during the last quarter of 1949, but a considerable decrease was anticipated in the production and exports of coconut oil. Singapore coconut oil millers were reported as operating at about one-half capacity from October to the end of the year. Out of 33 mills producing coconut oil in 1948, only nine were operating during the third quarter of 1949, with indications that only five were to be producing oil during October-December. Some sources attribute the decreased foreign demand for coconut oil to the fact that with the devaluation of the £ sterling, Singapore and Federation prices for copra have become competitive.

• **Palm Oil**—Palm oil production during the period January-September 1949 totaled 41,879 short tons. This was 19 percent greater than the output of 35,046 tons in the comparable period of 1948.

Exports of palm oil for the nine-month period were reported at 47,804 tons, representing an increase of 20 percent over a total of 39,857 tons for the same period of 1948.

• **Palm Kernels** — Production of palm kernels increased to 8,469 tons against 6,479 for the corresponding months of the prior year. Palm kernel exports during January-September 1949 amounted to 6,844 tons compared with 5,190 during the first nine months of 1948, showing an increase of 32 percent. The Ministry of Food has entered into a contract with the Malayan Producers' Association to purchase the total production of palm oil during the years 1950-1952.

Buckeye Converts Memphis Plant to Solvent Process

Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. has announced that it is starting immediately to convert its Binghamton soybean crushing units at Memphis, Tenn., from the present hydraulic presses and expellers to a chemical solvent process.

Conversion to the new process will give the Buckeye organization over 200,000 tons of solvent crushing capacity at Memphis, two-thirds of which can be used on either cottonseed or soybeans, according to officials. Construction will start immediately, and will be handled by company engineers and construction personnel.

Philippine Copra Exports Decrease from December

Philippine copra exports during January 1950 were reported at 36,728 long tons, 15 percent less than the December 1949 shipments but 57 percent greater than the quantity exported in January 1949. Over 80 percent of the January 1950 copra exports were destined to the U.S.

Coconut oil exports during January amounted to 2,766 tons, against 6,279 in December 1949 and 1,633 in January 1949. Most of the oil was sent to the U.S. Total shipments of copra and coconut oil in terms of copra during January amounted to 41,118 tons compared with the 1949 monthly average of 54,870 tons.

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Year to Be Remembered:

Texas Crops Set Records in 1949

Crop harvests of 1949 may long be remembered by Texas farmers. New records and near records were made for almost all field crops and yields were uniformly good. Figures recently released by the Office of Crop Estimates, USDA, show just how good the 1949 Texas crops were.

Total crop acreage in the state set a new record: 30,141,000 acres as compared with the 10-year average of 27,200,000 acres.

The report shows that 5,900,000 bales of cotton were produced on 10,725,000 acres, the largest cotton crop ever pro-

duced in the state. The second largest crop was produced in 1926—5,628,000 bales—but it was harvested from 18,374,000 acres. The 1949 per acre yield was 246 pounds and was the highest since 1894. E. A. Miller, Texas A. & M. College extension agronomist, said last year's crop was more than double the average production for the past 10 years.

A 1949 wheat crop of more than 102,848,000 bushels was second only to the record crop of 124 million bushels made in 1947. It was 74 percent larger than the 1948 crop and almost double the 10-year average.

Mr. Miller said the grain sorghum crop also approached the record crop of 1944, and was 58 percent above the average for the last 10 years. Grain sorghum production in 1949 totaled 92,676,000 bushels.

Texas' per acre corn yields were the highest since 1919 and 6.5 bushels or 40 percent above the average. Total acreage in corn was reduced, but total yield was 58,208,000 bushels, 13½ million bushels above last year.

Although parts of the rice producing area last October suffered considerable crop losses from a tropical hurricane, rice production totaled 22,618,000 bushels, ranking second only to the record crop of 1948.

Despite greatly reduced peanut acreage due to acreage allotments, production was 14 percent above 1948 and 29 percent greater than the average for the last 10 years. Yield per acre was 615 pounds, the third highest on record, as compared with the 10 year average of 454 pounds per acre. Total production was 343,785,000 pounds.

Oats produced an average of 27 bushels per acre, the best yield since 1931. Broomcorn production reached 9,300 tons, highest since 1935, and the per acre yield was the best since 1926. Flax production totaled 1,974,000 bushels—a new record.

Considering total production and acre yields of all crops, 1949 was really an outstanding crop year in Texas, Mr. Miller said. Favorable weather and good growing conditions, coupled with the use of new crop varieties, disease and insect control, better cultural practices and the use of fertilizers and legumes, were some of the factors that helped make these production figures a matter of record.

Growers in All States Can Enter This Contest

For the second time cotton production awards are being offered growers in all cotton producing states by the Northern Star Seed Farms, O'Brien, Texas, and Wacona Seed Farms, Waco, Texas. Prizes will total \$2,000.

Only change in the rules for the 1950 contest from those for the first contest in 1949 is that this year five acres will be entered instead of the 10 required last year, W. R. Woodward of Wacona Seed Farms has announced.

Judges and inspectors of plots entered in the contest will be the local county agent, local ginner and a representative of one of the sponsoring firms. Either Northern Star or Wacona Texas State Registered seed must be planted. Awards will be based on the actual monetary value of the cotton and cottonseed produced on the five-acre plots. One set of prizes will be awarded for cotton produced on irrigated land and a duplicate set will be given for winning yields on non-irrigated land. Entrants must notify one of the sponsors not later than Sept. 1, giving location of the farm, and must leave a check row in the plot until yield has been checked by one or more of the judges.

Awards include \$500 for first prize, \$300 for second place and \$200 for third in each of the contest divisions.

• Highest yields for four years were obtained by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Agricultural Experiment Station when cotton was planted at Monroeville, March 26; LaFayette, April 2; Aliceville and Prattville, April 10; Tennessee Valley Substation, April 11; and Sand Mountain Substation, April 16.



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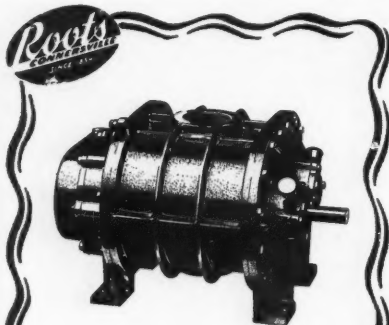
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New Mexico Extension Entomologist Resigns

E. J. O'Neal, New Mexico extension entomologist for the past two years, resigned his position effective March 1 to become public relations representative and technical consultant for an agricultural chemical concern in Anthony, N. Mex.

During his service as extension entomologist, O'Neal directed the state's program for the control of grasshoppers, pale western cut worm and cotton and fruit pests. His successor has not yet been named, Dr. H. R. Varney, dean and director of agriculture at New Mexico A. & M. College, said.

• If a restaurant serves good bread, everything else is likely to be good.



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Cotton Defoliation at

TEXAS BLACKLAND STATION

(Progress Report 1203, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, by E. N. Stiver and J. R. Johnston, assistants agronomist and superintendent, respectively, Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas.)

An effective and economical cotton defoliant is needed in the changeover to the mechanization of cotton farming in an effort to lower production costs.

Various dusts commercially available are successful as defoliants only if early-morning dews occur. Late summers and early falls in the central Blacklands generally have long periods of low humidity and high temperatures. Therefore, sprays offer better possibilities as defoliating agents in this area.

Field tests with three replications and using three sprays and four dusts were conducted at the Blackland station during 1949 to determine their rates of defoliation on Mebane 8G (Floyd) cotton. Water, at the rate of 15 gallons per acre, was sprayed just prior to dusting with a ground machine in two instances. Results of these tests are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Effect of Defoliating Materials on Cotton, Temple, 1949

Material	Lbs. per acre	% defoliation	Remarks
Sprays (in 15 gallons of water)			
67% monosodium cyanamid, X-5	25	92	The cotton was treated August 31. The percentage values are the averages of the estimates of five observers made 12 days later when regrowth was just becoming evident. Ninety percent of the defoliated cotton can produce low middling to middling grade if care is exercised in harvesting and ginning.
Potassium cyanate (Aero Cyanate)	8	85	
Shed-A Leaf	6	47	
Dusts			
30% monosodium cyanamid, X-10 plus pre-spraying	25-30	24	
30% monosodium cyanamid, X-10	25-30	17	
Calcium Cyanamid (Aero Cyanamid) plus pre-spraying	25-30	6	
Calcium Cyanamid (Aero Cyanamid)	25-30	4	
Untreated plot (defoliation due to natural causes)		1	

• **Conclusions**—The use of dusts for the Blackland area is of doubtful and uncertain value for cotton defoliation.

Spraying cotton with a defoliant, which will remove at least 90-95 percent of the foliage before regrowth and new green leaves appear, gives promise of a practical and satisfactory method of defoliation for mechanical harvesting in this area.

There is need for better spray materials which are convenient to handle, require no filtering, and give good, quick defoliation.

Top—Comparative effect of 67 percent monosodium cyanamid spray defoliant, X-5, on Mebane 8G (Floyd) cotton. **Bottom**—A field of Lockett 140 cotton defoliated with potassium cyanate. Temple, 1949.





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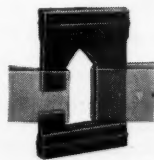
Just as certain grades of cotton are required for different fabrics, so are certain grades of steel required for different steel products.

The steel that is used to make Dixisteel Cotton Ties and Buckles is made especially for those products. And it is rolled in our own mills, where ties have been a specialty for nearly fifty years.

When it comes to ties and buckles, ginners know from long experience that they can depend on Dixisteel.

Standard bundles of Dixisteel Ties weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 11½ feet in length, 15/16-inches wide and of approximately 19½ gauge thickness. Thirty Dixisteel Buckles are firmly attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound Dixisteel Ties are also available. They vary from 45-pound ties only in thickness. Both weights are available with or without buckles.

Specify Dixisteel Cotton Ties and Buckles and be sure of uniform quality, strength, durability and finish.



DIXISTEEL BUCKLES *made to bear the brunt*

The buckle gets the business when the press is opened, for it bears the brunt of the stress and strain. That is why buckles are so important to ginners. Dixisteel Buckles are made from special-analysis steel to withstand the strain and pull. They won't give way or cut the tie.

Scientifically designed, Dixisteel Buckles thread easily, provide firm seating and will not slip up or down.

Available with Dixisteel Ties or separately in kegs or carload lots. Specify Dixisteel Buckles and be safe!

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COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES

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MAKERS OF **DIXISTEEL** SINCE 1901
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Feeding Demonstrations at Oil Mills

THEY HELP to encourage the use of cottonseed meal and hulls and attract much attention among mills' customers. These pictures, taken by J. Van Rogers, of Atlanta, Ga., field representative of the Educational Service, NCPA, show (left) cattle on feed at the Southern Cotton Oil Company mill at Tifton, Ga.; and (right) the feed trough and some of the cattle at the Farmville Oil and Fertilizer Co., Farmville, N. C.

John Gilliam Is Promoted By Dillon Scale, Dallas

John W. Gilliam, Jr., sales manager of Dillon Scale & Equipment Co., Inc., 3907 Elm St., Dallas, has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales.

Mr. Gilliam joined the company in 1939 as sales manager of materials handling equipment. During the war he was on leave of absence as an engineer with the Ordnance Department specializing

in materials handling equipment and fork lifting trucks. After four years of service, he returned to assume the position of sales manager.

Prior to his association with the Dillon Scale & Equipment Co., Mr. Gilliam had varied engineering experience in pipe line construction, oil production, pipe line companies and building construction. He attended Simmons University and is a member of the Society of American Military Engineers.

Agricultural Fliers Meet In Ft. Worth, March 7-8

The National Agricultural Aviation Conference is being held March 7-8 at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth. Among those scheduled to address the conference are:

Dr. S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington; Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Washington; Dr. K. Starr Chester, supervisor of the agricultural division of Battelle Memorial Institute; Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council; Ernest Hart, president, National Agricultural Chemicals Association; O. K. Hedden, agricultural engineer, Agricultural Research Administration; S. N. Brown, manager machine sales, Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corp.; K. P. Ewing, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; George McCall, chemical department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Tildon Easley, agriculturist, American Cyanamid Co.

Business sessions of the conference will cover the following subjects: Insect Control, Research and Education; Equipment, Insurance, Defoliation, Fertilizing and Seeding, Weed and Brush Control, and Legislation and Regulation.

• Farm buildings require management along with maintenance and the more uses that can be made of the structures the more profitable they are to the farm business.

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Steel Frame—141 or 176 Saws
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San Francisco • Seattle • Wichita

1517 Cotton Is Tops, Producers Are Told

**Demand exceeds supply of
premium variety grown in Texas-
New Mexico irrigated area.**

"1517 cotton is selling for a premium of \$10 to \$20 per bale, with the demand far exceeding the supply," W. R. Squires, manager of the Southwestern Irrigated Cotton Association, told more than 100 members of the 1517 Cotton Association at their annual meeting at State College, N. Mex., recently. Mr. Squires went on to say that since its development 1517 cotton has always been in demand by mills and spinners who manufacture high-quality cotton goods. Many mills now using mixed varieties would readily use only 1517 cotton, were it possible to guarantee a sufficient supply of this strain, he added.

F. A. B. McKeil of USDA's cotton classing service at El Paso gave some of the difficulties and penalties which farmers suffer by mixing varieties and plating bales when they raise more than one variety in the same area. He pointed out that the grade and staple of a bale is always determined by the low side, causing a loss of several dollars per bale.

• **Tagged Lint Demand Is Heavy**—John T. Stovall, secretary of the 1517 association, said that inquiries and demands for tagged lint were in such heavy volume that a one-variety community planting only 1517 cotton would continue to find a strong demand for all the tagged 1517 cotton it could produce.

• **New Strain Shows Promise**—In a report on cotton breeding work at New Mexico A. & M. College during the last 20 years, Dr. G. N. Stroman of the Experiment Station staff said that the cotton of this area has risen from a position where it was penalized because of weak and wasteful staple to one of prominence, where it is known to the entire cotton trade as a superior spinning cotton. Speaking of new strains under observation, Stroman said that one in particular shows much promise. This strain for the past two seasons has shown 35-40 percent greater yield at first picking and 25-30 percent greater total production while maintaining all the good characteristics of the present 1517 cotton. Close check will be maintained and should these past performances continue, seed will be increased and the variety released for commercial production.

• **Gary Is Reelected**—W. H. Gary of Rincon was reelected president of the association for a two-year term, while Frank Owens of Tornillo, Texas, and Fred M. Nelson of Roswell were named directors for two years.

Olive Oil Is Removed From Import Control

USDA has announced that all types of olive oil have been removed from import control of the Agriculture-Import Order. The action, effective Feb. 25, is in line with the department's general policy of encouraging export and import trade by removing at the earliest possible date the import control of specific commodities which are normally imported by the United States.

Profitable Conservation Farming (Continued from Page 9)

—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas—were 88-1/3 percent covered by soil conservation districts. This means that 401 million acres of the 454 million acres in those states are in districts, each of which is directed by locally selected district farmer supervisors, or directors. Among the other cotton producing states, Virginia, for example, was 86 percent covered by districts and Florida and New Mexico 66 percent covered. Arizona, California, and Missouri were less extensively covered by conservation districts.

It is fortunate that we have advanced so far in developing sound soil and water conservation methods and techniques and in setting up the facilities through which to put them into effect. We have been moving forward in this vital task at a quickening pace, although there is the need for still further speeding up the application of conservation on the land. The demand from farmers for technical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service has continued to outrun the increase in Service facilities for providing such help. Virtually all of the Soil Conservation Service's technical and certain other assistance is made available to farmers through their soil conservation districts. And today I am convinced this is the best way to get the job done effectively and permanently. The soil conservation district movement, I also am convinced, represents the greatest and most important land movement of history.

The soil and water conservation task ahead still is one of tremendous proportions. In the South, crop rotations are still needed on approximately 100 million acres, strip cropping on some 50 to 75 million acres, seeding of pasture and range land on around 50 million acres. As I pointed out in the hearings of the 80th Congress before the Special Subcommittee on Cotton (available as printed report, "Soil Conservation and Land Use in the South"):

"Comprehensive soil conservation, scientifically applied to the land, is the great need and the great hope of the South . . . The essential foundation for a prosperous and permanent agriculture in the South, as everywhere, is an adequate area of productive land (1) gainfully utilized for the most desirable types of production based on natural capability and (2) scientifically treated to maintain its productivity permanently . . . With soil conservation safeguarding and building its agricultural productive capacity, the South can become a region of well-nigh infinite opportunity, with a degree of prosperity as yet undreamed of."

And as I said then and still believe, it is possible for the South to continue to grow cotton successfully and compete with foreign growers, but many changes will be required in the use and management of land and the habits and customs of the people with respect to their use of land. When soil and water conservation spreads over the land and into the hearts of the people of the South, I believe you will find that the cotton problem will have largely disappeared and in its place will be a sound, permanent agriculture, flourishing business, and a prosperous, healthy people.

Mr. Ginner!

- The more cotton, the more your profits
Insist on Your Customers Planting the Best

Dortch No. 1 Cottonseed • A dependable new variety from one of the oldest breeders.

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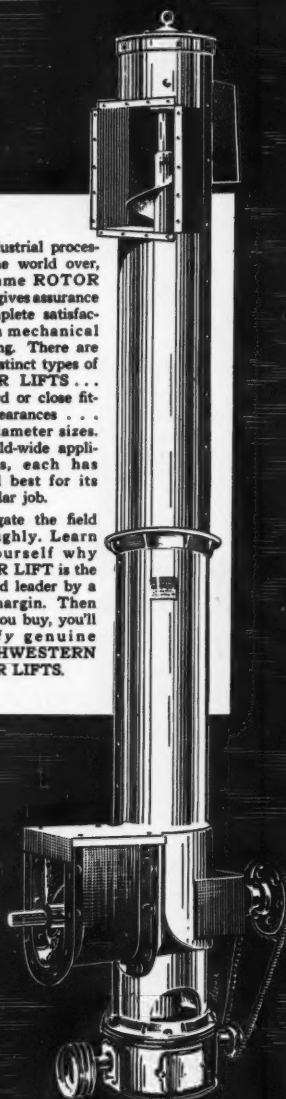
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P. O. BOX 1217

Loan Cotton Has Higher Grade, Shorter Staple

Last year's cotton under Commodity Credit Corporation loan averages higher in grade but shorter in staple than the average for the entire 1949 crop, USDA reports.

Proportionately more Strict Low Middling, Strict Middling Spotted and Middling Spotted has entered the loan than has moved into trade channels. The same applies to the staples 15/16-inch and shorter, while the reverse is true for all other grades and most of the medium and longer staples.

The grade index of 95.1 covering 2,114,015 bales out of approximately 2,900,000 bales under loan on Jan. 31 compares with an estimate of 94.4 for the entire crop (Middling White equals 100). Middling and higher grades comprised nearly one-fourth of these loan stocks. About 63 percent was Strict Low Middling or equivalent grades. Slightly over five percent was Low Middling and lower.

The average length of loan stocks was 31.1 thirty-seconds inch compared with the 1949-crop average of 32.0 thirty-seconds. About 46 percent of the total was in the staples 15/16 inch and shorter. The lengths 1-1/32 and 1-1/16 inches accounted for more than one-third of all loan cotton. Loan stocks of long-staple cotton (1 1/2 inches and longer) totaled over 50,000 bales, the bulk of which was in the grades Middling and higher.

The balance of loan cotton—about 700,000 bales—is held by cotton cooperative associations and the classification is not readily available.

Compress Manager Dies

Albert N. Crawford, 68, manager of the Federal Compress Co. at Holly Springs, Miss., died Feb. 15 in a Memphis, Tenn., hospital a few days after an operation. Survivors include his wife; a son, Al Jago Crawford of Newport, Ark.; and two granddaughters.

Soybean Processing by Screw Press, Solvent, and Hydraulic Methods

USDA, through information obtained from the Bureau of the Census, has reported the quantity of soybeans processed by each of the three methods—screw press, solvent extraction, and hydraulic press—during the crop year, Oct. 1, 1948 to Sept. 30, 1949, along with similar data for earlier years.

The report, prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration, shows that of 183.7 million bushels of soybeans processed during the crop year 1948-49, 101.5 million or slightly more than 55 percent were by the screw press method. Processing by solvent extraction accounted for 72.8 million bushels or approximately 40 percent of the total. About 9.4 million bushels or five percent of the total were by the hydraulic press method.

The crude oil yield per bushel of soybeans processed during 1948-49

was approximately 9.8 pounds per bushel as compared with 9.5 pounds obtained in 1947-48. Crude oil outturn for each method of processing increased in comparison with the previous crop year, although the oil yield of 10.9 pounds per bushel from the solvent extraction process remained well above yields obtained from other methods. Oil yield information by method of processing is not available for years prior to 1947-48.

Department officials pointed out that "soybeans crushed" for 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49 and "crude oil produced" for 1947-48 and for 1948-49 differ somewhat from figures previously reported by the Bureau of the Census. These differences arise from differences in the survey reports from some processors as compared with regular monthly reports made to the Census.

Soybeans: Quantities Crushed by Types of Processing Equipment, Crop Years 1945-48; Oil Produced and Oil Yield Per Bushel for Each Process, Crop Years 1947 and 1948.

Soybeans Crushed							
Oct. 1 - Sept. 30 Crop Year	Screw Press Process		Solvent Extraction		Hydraulic Press Process		Total
	1,000 bu.	Percent of Total	1,000 bu.	Percent of Total	1,000 bu.	Percent of Total	1,000 bu.
1945-46	102,442	64.2	44,907	28.2	12,111	7.6	159,460
1946-47	108,744	63.9	45,224	26.6	16,271	9.5	170,239
1947-48	88,233	54.4	61,000	37.6	12,933	8.0	162,166
1948-49	101,535	55.3	72,773	39.6	9,351	5.1	183,659

Crude Oil Produced						
	1,000 lbs.	Percent of Total	1,000 lbs.	Percent of Total	1,000 lbs.	Percent of Total
1947-48	782,185	50.7	650,629	42.2	109,362	7.1
1948-49	929,778	51.4	796,964	44.1	81,111	4.5

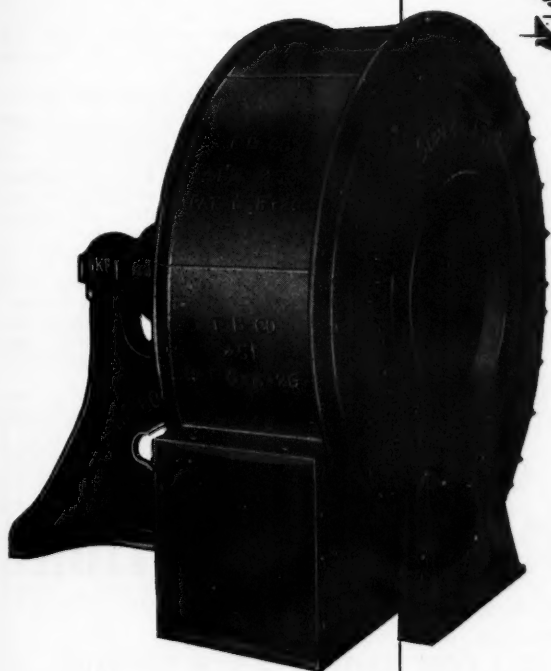
Oil Yield Per Bushel			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds (Average for crop)
1947-48	8.86	10.67	8.46
1948-49	9.16	10.94	8.67

Compiled from data collected by the Bureau of the Census.

FIVE WAYS BETTER!

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are designed to give you

- maximum air delivery
- increased suction capacity
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**Other Boardman
Products include:**

**STEEL CONVEYOR
BOXES & COVERS**



**PORTA-LOADERS
(Portable Seed Loaders)**



**Pneumatic
SEED CLEANERS**

With features like these, it's no wonder Boardman's Superblast Fans rate so high! Their ability to resist wear from abrasive materials conveyed in the air blast is one feature alone which makes them the ideal centrifugal fans for the industry!

Superblast Fans are made in two distinct types; the "Standard", with two-piece, ten-gauge steel scroll; and the "Special" shown here, with cast iron sectional scroll. All Superblast Fans are equipped with a heavy cast iron outboard leg which eliminates vibration. Superblast Fans are so designed that any worn or damaged part can be quickly and economically replaced. Parts are available in jobbers' stocks.

THE BOARDMAN CO.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. PHONE 6-5435

Smith-Doxey Service For Growers in 1950

The procedure to be followed by cotton farmers in obtaining cotton classification and cotton market news services in 1950 under the Smith-Doxey Act will be the same as in 1949, USDA has announced. Any group of producers organized to promote the improvement of cotton which adopts a variety of cotton, files an application, arranges for sampling and meets certain other requirements for its members is eligible for these services.

Group applications should be filed with the Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., as soon as possible after all members have planted their cotton, and preferably not later than July in Zone 1 and July 15 in Zone 2. Zone 1 comprises South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and all Texas counties lying entirely or for the most part east of the 100th Meridian; and Zone 2 comprises Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California and Texas counties lying entirely or for the most part west of the 100th Meridian.

All groups are urged to prepare and submit their applications as soon as cotton has been planted and well in advance of the ginning season. This is necessary if members are to receive the maximum benefits from the services. Those not filing applications early may

fail to obtain the classification of cotton ginned early in the season, as time is required for groups to make arrangements for having samples taken and submitted to the classing office. At least 15 days will be required to process the applications and to deliver supplies to sampling agencies.

The samples to be submitted under this program are to be cut from both sides of the bale by a bonded sampler or by an employee of a public warehouse or compress which issues negotiable warehouse receipts.

Applications originating in Zone 1 will be accepted if filed prior to midnight Aug. 1, and those originating in Zone 2 will be accepted if filed prior to midnight Aug. 15. However, in order not to impair the services to the members, groups in each state are requested to meet the preferable earlier dates set for each of the two zones.

Cotton samples classed for members of improvement groups under the Smith-Doxey Act in the 1949-50 season will represent about 10,400,000 bales or some 66 percent of the crop. This is considerably larger than the 8,067,000 samples, representing 55 percent of total ginnings, classed for group members in the 1948-49 season.

Instructions and application blanks may be obtained from county agricultural agents or from Production and Marketing Administration, Cotton Branch, offices at the following addresses: 441 W. Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; 1117 Falls Building (Mail address P. O. Box 363), Memphis 1,

Tenn.; 1104 S. Ervay St., Dallas 1, Texas; Room 517 U.S. Court House, El Paso, Texas; and 430 27th St., Bakersfield, Calif. Instructions and application blanks may be obtained also from the local classifying offices of the Cotton Branch. One or more cotton classing offices are located in each of the major cotton-producing states.

Durkee Transfers Two Executives

Transfer of two major executives of the Durkee Famous Foods Division of the Glidden Company has been announced by Dwight P. Joyce, Glidden president.

Mr. Joyce, who has assumed general direction of all operations of the Durkee division, disclosed that L. Y. Pulliam, vice-president, has been placed in charge of Durkee's Louisville plant and refinery. Mr. Pulliam will also direct the company's edible vegetable oil business throughout the South.

George F. Atkinson, manager of the Louisville operation since 1940, has been appointed executive assistant to the president.

Mr. Joyce stated that the changes had been made in order to coordinate and extend sales and distribution of Durkee branded and bulk food products.

• Although in America there is an average of three and one half acres of arable land per person, the need the world over—for good living—is only two to two and one half acres per person.

LINK-BELT BULK-FLO →

Can Help You
Meet Today's Special
Processing Requirements

Some advantages of the Bulk-Flo:

- Combination elevator-conveyor-feeder.
- Compact—occupies minimum space.
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- Operates slowly—moving material in compartments—no churning.
- Dust-tight operation and minimum degradation of material.
- Permits use of multiple feed and discharge points along horizontal runs.

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GIVE YOUR COTTON BETTER PROTECTION

USE
BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING

For well protected, good looking bales, use the strong "Superior" OPEN WEAVE Jute bagging—two full pounds per yard.

Made tough for hard use, "Superior" is made by men who know what you want in bagging. Superior Bagging insures maximum, dependable protection for your cotton. Be sure of better bales and more protection—buy Belton Superior Bagging.

BUILT TO STAND THE PRESSURE

BELTON BAGGING COMPANY
Belton, South Carolina

You Can Grow the Same Amount of Cotton on Reduced Acreage

BY PLANTING

NORTHERN STAR or WACONA COTTON



Lonnie Moses, Los Fresnos, Texas, averaged 2.5 Bales Per Acre on Irrigated land. Monetary Yield for 10 Acres—\$4,557.12

Jimmy Lawless, Carthage, Texas, averaged 1 3/4 Bales Per Acre on non-irrigated land. Monetary Yield for 10 Acres—\$2,819.80.



This field of Northern Star grown near O'Brien, Texas, shows the small stalk and heavy fruiting of this cotton. This field will average more than two bales per acre. This picture was made January 5, and it can be seen that no cotton has fallen from burs.

Plan for Increased Production

Next year your cotton acreage will be reduced, so you will want to grow an equal amount on the acreage you will be permitted to plant.

You can grow as much cotton in 1950 as you did in 1949 by following these simple rules:

1. Properly prepare and fertilize your land.
2. Plant only Texas State Registered seed.
3. Poison early against insects by either spraying or dusting.
4. Practice insect control throughout the season.
5. On non-irrigated land plant cotton that will withstand the droughts.

For Better Yields Plant NORTHERN STAR or WACONA COTTON

Both Northern Star and Wacona Cottons have deep penetrating root systems that make them drought resistant and heavy yielding even in the driest of years.

Heavy fruiting, small plants, allows easy hand picking and is especially adapted to mechanical harvesting.

Both Northern Star and Wacona cottons are storm proof, yet easy to pick where hand picking is necessary.

Both cottons have strong premium staple, produce heavy lint yields, and command extra premiums in staple gradings.

For four years straight the first bale ginned in McLennan County (by Claude Stewart) was Northern Star Cotton. Mr. Stewart has consistently grown more than half a bale of cotton to the acre and has broken his land for winter cover crops by September 1. This is proof of early maturity.

Irrigated or Non-Irrigated Land, you will consistently get better yields per acre if you plant Northern Star or Wacona Cotton. With reduced cotton acreage, be sure of getting the highest possible yield per acre. Plant Texas State Registered Wacona or Northern Star.

\$2,000 in Cash Prizes TO GROWERS OF NORTHERN STAR AND WACONA COTTON

(Contest Open to Growers in All Cotton Growing States.)

The first contest sponsored by Northern Star and Wacona Cotton, in 1949, has recently been completed and prizes awarded. A similar contest will be sponsored in 1950, with a total of \$2,000 in cash prizes going to cotton growers averaging the highest monetary yields from 5 acres of both

non-irrigated and irrigated land. There are no entrance fees, no applications to file. If you wish to enter this contest be sure to notify Northern Star Seed Farms or Wacona Seed Farms before September 1, 1950.

The Prizes:

Irrigated Farms: First Prize, \$500; Second Prize, \$300; Third Prize, \$200.

Non-Irrigated Farms: First Prize, \$500; Second Prize, \$300; Third Prize, \$200.

For complete details on this contest write to address below for circular disclosing complete information and contest rules.

WINNERS OF 1949 CONTESTS

Non-Irrigated Plots (10 Acres)

1st Prize—\$500, Jimmy Lawless, Carthage, Texas.	
8,790 lbs. lint cotton	\$2,535.12
13,375 lbs. seed	284.68
Total	\$2,819.80
2nd Prize, \$300, Milton Rowan, Knox City, Texas.	
9,093 lbs. lint cotton	\$2,339.76
16,625 lbs. seed	377.16
Total	\$2,716.92
3rd Prize—\$200, W. C. McGill, Quail Route, Memphis, Tenn.	
8,412 lbs. lint cotton	\$2,173.30
13,410 lbs. seed	301.86
Total	\$2,474.16

Irrigated Plots (10 Acres)

1st Prize—\$500, Lonnie Moses, Los Fresnos, Texas.	
12,691 lbs. lint cotton	\$4,117.30
20,944 lbs. seed	439.82
Total	\$4,557.12
2nd Prize—\$300, J. E. Price, Hollis, Okla.	
10,620 lbs. lint cotton	\$2,973.74
17,360 lbs. seed	357.20
Total	\$3,330.94
3rd Prize—\$200, Charlie Holub, Robstown, Texas.	
7,935 lbs. lint cotton	\$2,324.42
14,400 lbs. seed	310.46
Total	\$2,634.88

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SEED FARMS**
WACO, TEXAS

**NORTHERN STAR
SEED FARMS**
O'BRIEN, TEXAS

SPECIAL MACHINERY BUILT TO ORDER

Large, well equipped shops and experienced personnel available for special machinery design and construction. Take your gin and mill problems to "Alamo."

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Proved COST CUTTERS THERMO-LAST NYLON PRESS CLOTHS

Closely controlled mill tests have proved that "Thermolast" 100% Du Pont nylon press cloths cut oil extraction costs.

"THERMO-LAST" Nylon Press Cloths

- Outlast old-type cloths 3 to 1
- Practically eliminate repair work
- Handle faster, easier
- Permit use of larger cake, more oil per pressing

Other Nylon Advantages

- Strong—Lightweight
- Tough—Durable
- Dimensional Stability
- Low Moisture Absorption
- Not weakened by Oil, Mildew, Soil Rot

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To be among the first to take advantage of this new and better nylon press cloth, call our nearest representative

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IT'S A PROUD MAN WHO SELLS WATSON'S

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- NEW ROWDEN COTTON
- STONEVILLE 62 COTTON

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SEED

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STATE REGISTERED PLANT BREEDERS
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The fastest selling
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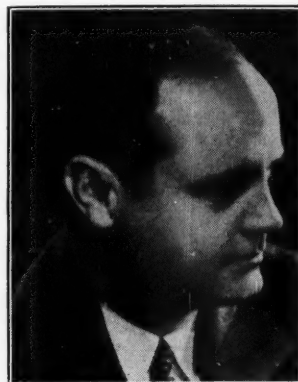
Through Public Relations —

The Farmer Can Save America

Cotton Council's Ed Lipscomb presents plan for stopping socialistic trend in new book called "Grassroots Public Relations for Agriculture."

In a new book called "Grassroots Public Relations for Agriculture," Ed Lipscomb, public relations director for the National Cotton Council, advocates initiation of local public relations programs by farm leaders in each of the country's 3069 counties.

Creation of greater understanding between the American farmer and the American public, Lipscomb says, is essential if agriculture is to render its



ED LIPSCOMB

greatest service to the nation and if the farmer in turn is to continue to prosper.

Traditionally, in American history, farmers have been the most dominant single influence on basic public attitudes, Mr. Lipscomb said. He pointed out, however, that over a period of years farmers have declined numerically from more than 90 per cent of the population to less than 19. During the same period the part of the national income derived from farms has been reduced from over 90 per cent to approximately 15.

Accordingly, he continued, there has been a tendency to minimize the importance of the farmer and agriculture despite the fact that from a standpoint of the national welfare farmers are one of the few completely indispensable groups in America.

"The public may not have thought about it lately," Mr. Lipscomb wrote, "but it would readily agree that food and apparel take precedence over all other material things, and that food and apparel mean farms and farmers."

During recent years there has been an increasing effort on the part of other groups to woo the public favor, he said. Specifically he cited labor unions and the federal government, stating that both are endeavoring to gain power and dominate public thought and opinion.

With membership rolls totaling more than 15½ million as compared with a total agricultural employment of less than nine million and "with treasuries piled high," labor today is conducting the

most expensive program of publicity and persuasion — outside of government — which the nation has ever seen, Mr. Lipscomb declared.

"The seriousness of union determination to dominate American life was underscored by the AFL in 1949 when it appropriated \$750,000 as a kickoff fund for a pressure program frankly aimed at giving United States labor the kind of control over Congress that the British unions wield over Parliament," the writer asserted.

In spite of the scope of labor's persuasive efforts, they are far exceeded by those of the federal government, Mr. Lipscomb said.

"To keep the public quiet about the fantastic levels of existing budgets, and willing to listen to proposals that even greater pies be plucked from the sky, requires quite a bit of doing," he declared. "Hence the most extensive, and the most costly public relations program which the nation has ever known—that of the executive branch of the federal government."

It is estimated, he said, that federal agencies employ more than 3,000 full-time and 25,000 part-time publicity men.

"The federal government is easily the world's largest employer of public relations talent," Mr. Lipscomb said. "Virtually every top drawer bureaucrat, and many in the middle drawers, has at his disposal an entire staff of public relations people."

Though federal public relations staffs have many legitimate and useful functions, the author stated that their use frequently is abused.

"Most vicious of government efforts to influence public opinion are those wherein the prestige and the funds of federal agencies are used to promote social programs specifically designed to increase the political appeal of the party in power through 'free' benefits in one form or another.

"The result of such activity is that the government is not today a neutral or an impartial agency in the consideration of national issues and economic relationships. It is a direct partisan participant in political conflict over such matters, and the most powerful ally of whatever group may be currently in office."

If agriculture is to maintain a role of leadership in determining basic national attitudes, it is going to be forced to adopt a program of persuasion which will assure successful relationships between it and all the various publics that are vital to its welfare, Mr. Lipscomb said.

He pointed out that the farmer has definite handicaps in that he has no national fund for public relations and no easy way of getting one. Similarly, the volume of manpower which can be put behind agriculture's program is dependent on volunteers.

Perhaps the greatest single asset the farmer has is his strategic position of indispensability, Mr. Lipscomb said. He likewise has advantages in the common feeling of friendliness for those who till the soil, the superior qualities of agriculture's leadership, and the multitude of his potential allies.

"The farmer is not attempting to place himself in such a position of power that he can control the daily life of his fellow citizens, or stuff any new system or way of life down their collective throat," Mr. Lipscomb continued. "Hence no group has reason to fight him because it fears him."

The secret of success for the farmer lies in the fact that there are agricul-

tural groups and leaders in or within reach of every American county. It is the task of these groups and leaders to win friends for agriculture in their home communities and counties.

"The national objective of the local farm group becomes: to establish relationships with the public in its own community and area which will assure the solid support of that area for national political policies which will promote and protect basic Americanism, and thereby best protect the real interests of farmers."

If this objective is pursued and reached by local agricultural groups, it would halt with complete finality "America's march toward socialism," Mr. Lipscomb asserted.

"Not only would it prevent the reduction of U.S. agriculture to a condition of involuntary servitude to the state; it

would at the same time assure industry of freedom from nationalism and the factory worker of freedom from dictation by union bosses whom he could not control."

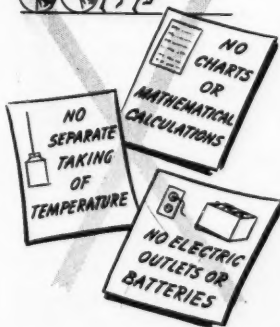
Because public opinion is prone to change slowly and only after years of conditioning, it is imperative that agriculture start its grassroots public relations immediately, he continued.

"Socialistic conditioning already is well under way in America. It will not be possible to counteract it with swift, spectacular public relations moves when once it becomes dominant," Mr. Lipscomb warned. "It can be controlled, however, by a continuing public relations offensive in every local area.

"This program means work—a lot of it—and work means sacrifice. There is no other way. Sacrifice is what it took to win America's freedom, and sacrifice is what it is going to take to save it."

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GEORGIA GINNERS TO DISCUSS 1950 PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

• Eighteenth annual convention will be held at Atlanta March 12-13. Speakers include Kemper Bruton, Charles A. Bennett and H. L. Wingate

Proposed plans for the 1950 cottonseed price support program will be discussed at the eighteenth annual convention of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association at the Henry Grady Hotel in Atlanta March 12-13, President Cecil E. Carroll, Dublin, has announced.

Officers and directors of the Georgia association will meet at 6 p.m. March 12. The general meeting will be held March 13, Mr. Carroll said, in the Dixie Ball Room of the headquarters hotel. Following the president's report and appointment of committees, J. Eugene Cook,

attorney general of Georgia, will act as master of ceremonies for the general session of the convention.

"Cotton—Your Business" is the title of a talk to be given by Kemper Bruton of the National Cotton Council's field service staff. W. A. Ruffin, Georgia extension entomologist, Athens, will discuss "Problems in Cotton Insect Control During 1950" and E. C. Westbrook, extension agronomist, Athens, will speak on "Importance of the Cotton Improvement Program."

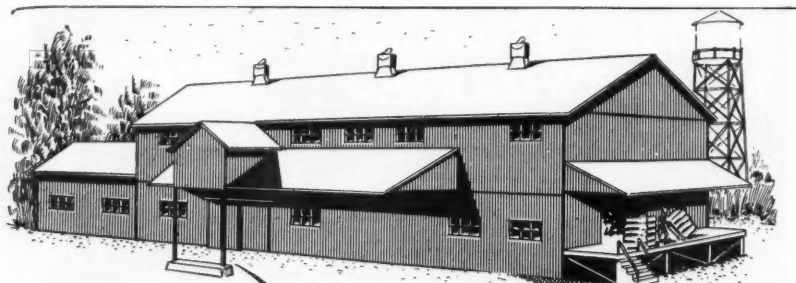
Speakers at the afternoon session will be Charles A. Bennett, director of USDA cotton ginning engineering investigations, Stoneville, Miss., who will talk on "Improved Engineering in Cotton Ginning," and H. L. Wingate, Macon, vice-president of the National Cotton Council and president of the Georgia Farm Bureau, whose subject will be "Better Cooperation of Ginners with the National Cotton Council."

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected following an open discussion period and reports from committees.

Special music and entertainment is planned for a banquet that night in the Dixie Ball Room.

More than 100 new members have joined the Georgia association during the last four months, Mr. Carroll said.

Officers of the association are Mr. Carroll; A. W. Neely, Waynesboro, vice-president; and J. S. Alexander, Lyons, vice-president.



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Extension Specialist Says—

Acre Cuts Point Up 7-Step Program

Efficient production needed for profit under cotton acreage allotments. High 1949 yields by Texas farmers show results of using recommended practices.

The South-wide 7-step cotton program, because of the reduction in cotton acreage, will receive even more consideration than in the past, says Fred C. Elliott, extension cotton work specialist of Texas A. & M. College. The reduced acreage, he points out, means a greater concentration on better methods for greater production from fewer acres, for now it will be the efficient producer who will continue to make a profit from his cotton operations.

The seven steps in the program include: fitting cotton into balanced farming; taking care of the soil; using the best variety; making labor count; controlling insects and diseases; picking and ginning for high grade; and selling for grade, staple and varietal value. Basically, says Mr. Elliott, this is just a good farming program that individual farmers can carry out on their own farm. It is not new but it does emphasize the basic practices and methods that can lead to greater and cheaper production per farm and at the same time the soil can be improved and built up.

Mr. Elliott says the Texas Extension Service has had the active support of all allied cotton interests in the state, and this cooperation on the county and state

level has been responsible for making the program successful.

Last year more than 7,000 Texas farmers in 87 counties cut their losses from root-rot by planting legumes, principally sweet clovers. In 146 counties, farmers planted cotton following phosphate and legumes. Barnyard manure was used on nearly 8,000 other farms in 124 counties in the state.

Cotton farmers are planting better seed, Mr. Elliott declares. Higher yielding varieties of superior fiber are being bred by the Agricultural Experiment Station and seed breeders of the state. In 1949, nearly 600 one-variety associations produced better cotton on approximately five million acres.

Mechanization has saved labor and has cut the cost of production for the cotton farmer. The rotary hoe, the stripper and mechanical picker have been widely and successfully used. Mr. Elliott reports that farmers last year really went after the bugs. Cotton farmers used more than 50 million pounds of insecticides as dusts and sprays on five million acres of cotton. This insect control program was a contributing factor to the high state average yield in 1949, the best per acre yield since 1894.

More than 100,000 cotton farmers in 167 Texas counties were members of groups that received free classing service under the Smith-Doxey classing program.

Mr. Elliott expects even greater achievements for the coming years, for he says the program is now well organized and all interested groups and individuals know and recognize the value of the program to the cotton industry.

He believes that per acre yields can be increased even above the 1949 figure if farmers will continue to use the best known production methods and practices on their farms.

Livestock Plan Discussed by Garlon Harper in Article

A good way for farmers in the South and Southwest to utilize acres taken out of cash crops and grow into the livestock business is by following the cow and calf plan.

This is the advice given readers of the Texas-Oklahoma edition of the February *Progressive Farmer* in an article by Garlon A. Harper, field representative of the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association.

The article points out that this plan permits the farmer to earn while he learns the livestock business, and that there is not much financial risk involved as in the first cost of purebreds and high-grade beef cattle.

The importance of feeding adequate cottonseed meal to cows, the value of supplementing dry pastures with roughage, rations for crop-feeding and other practical suggestions for producing market calves are discussed by Mr. Harper.

Texas Gin Goes to Mexico

Lorenzo Hinojosa & Son of San Miguel, Tamaulipas, Mexico, have purchased the Bob Brown gin at Gatesville, Texas, from Rufus and Jim Boy Brown. The plant is being dismantled for shipment to San Miguel.

Nacogdoches Firm Observes Twentieth Anniversary

Texas Farm Products Co., Nacogdoches, Texas, owner of the Nacogdoches Oil Mill, celebrated its twentieth anniversary in February. The Nacogdoches *Daily Sentinel* devoted an eight-page section of its Feb. 15 issue to the story of the firm and its founder and president, M. S. Wright.

New Product:

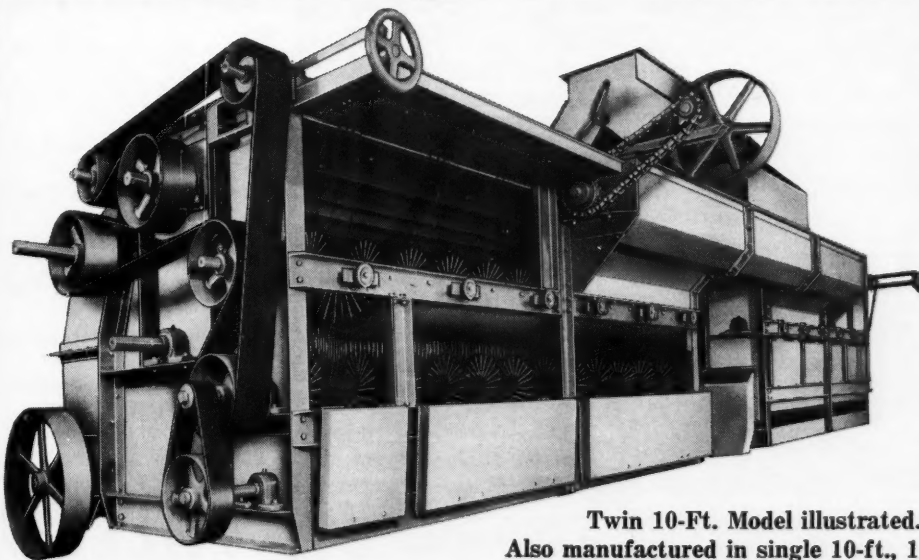
FLANGETTE IS LIGHT DUTY TRANSMISSION UNIT

Designed primarily for light duty, slow speed anti-friction bearing applications, the Flangette has been developed by The Fafnir Bearing Co. It is described as a simple arrangement of two pressed steel stampings to form an inexpensive flanged housing enclosing a standard Fafnir self-aligning wide inner ring type ball bearing. Light weight, low cost, factory sealed-in lubrication and ease of installation are listed as advantages of this complete ball bearing power transmission unit.

The Flangette is available for shafts of 18 sizes ranging from one-half inch to 2-3/16 inches. While developed primarily for the agricultural implement field, it is expected to find uses in such lines as light duty conveyors, dryers, tumbling barrels, food mixing equipment and many others, according to the manufacturer.

For a descriptive folder write Truman L. Hunt, advertising manager, The Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.

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Pooling Knowledge—

Council Catalogs Textile Research

Clinic asks compilation and publication of periodic reports on cotton textile research activities.

The National Cotton Council has started the job of cataloging all cotton research knowledge in line with the recommendation proposed at the Council's just-concluded Cotton Research Clinic meeting in Washington. Dr. Leonard Smith, Utilization-Research director, has announced.

• **Guide to "Who" Does "What"**—"The textile scientists attending the first cotton clinic meeting last week recognized the need for keeping abreast of all phases of cotton research," Dr. Smith said, "and they urged that the Council undertake to compile and publish periodic reports of all cotton textile research activities. The objective would be to make available not only current research efforts but also unpublished and possibly obscure information which might be helpful. Our Utilization-Research Division is now taking steps to implement the clinic's recommendation. We believe the cotton industry will be helped greatly by having a complete and up-to-the-minute reference guide on 'who' is doing 'what' in cotton research. Moreover, the

pooling of research knowledge should serve to accelerate cotton research accomplishment, thereby keeping cotton out in front in textile competition."

The Council's research director also announced that a detailed report covering the three-day cotton clinic discussions would be issued at an early date. "A number of new research techniques were suggested and discussed by the conferees," Dr. Smith said. "For example, the Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., is using a new method of statistical analysis of research data. This technique, which permits rapid use of significant measurements on a large number of single cotton fibers, gives promise of providing information on qualities of cotton which influence its spinning behavior in mills as well as its performance in end products."

• **Solvent Exchange for Finishing**—The clinic heard a suggestion that the fundamental technique of solvent exchange might be adapted to practical finishing operations such as those to provide crease resistance, flame resistance and luster. In the solvent exchange technique, cotton is first swollen with water or another swelling agent which is successively displaced by alcohol or acetone and then by benzene. When the benzene treated fiber is dried, its structure remains open and more receptive to larger molecules of the crease-resisting resins, fireproofing chemicals or dyestuffs.

• **Study Fiber Behavior in Mill**—Clinic discussions also disclosed, Dr. Smith reported, that textile men have insufficient

knowledge of the manner in which a fiber passes through the many operations of processing in a textile mill. Conferees suggested that greater attention be given to methods permitting the behavior of fibers to be followed through each step of picking, carding, drawing and spinning. This behavior must be better understood if processing methods are to be improved, he said.

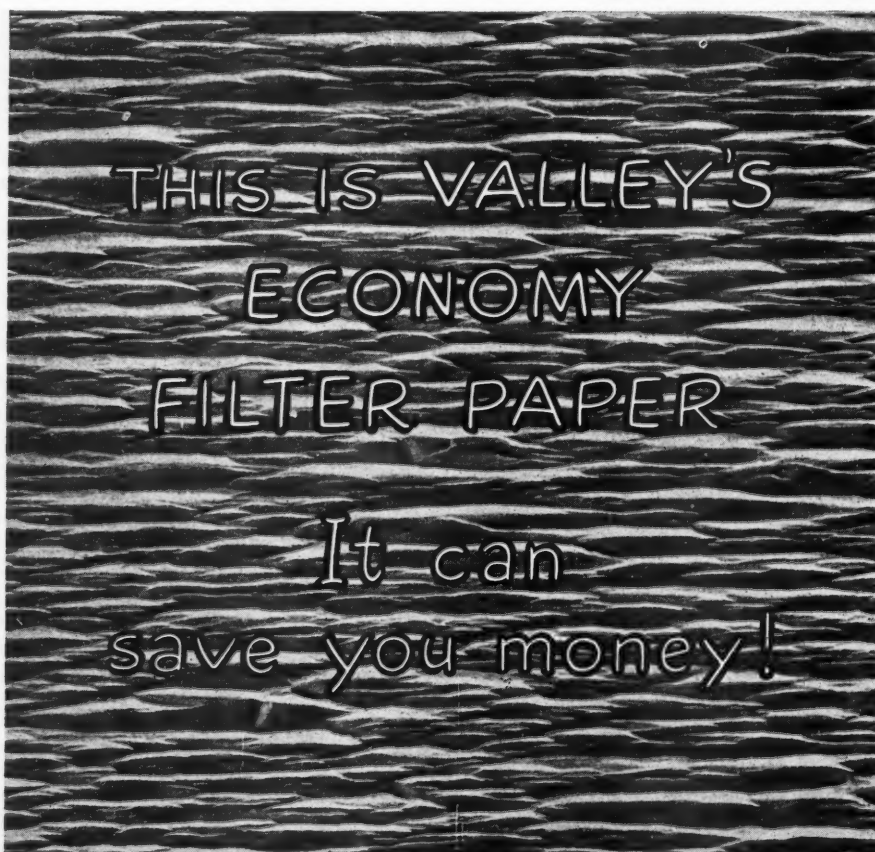
"The Cotton Research Clinic laid particular stress on the progress made in solving specific problems," Dr. Smith concluded. "At the same time, through broad research review and frank round-table discussion, we strived to set the stage for greater research effort and progress in the future."

Du Pont Renews Research Grants-in-Aid for '50-51

The Du Pont Company has announced that it has authorized, for the second year, \$100,000 for grants-in-aid to universities to "stock-pile" knowledge through the advancement of fundamental science.

These grants-in-aid are for unrestricted use in the field of fundamental chemical research. This plan of assistance was inaugurated in 1948 by Du Pont on a trial basis with the aim of increasing the amount of such research being done in this country.

The grants are for the 1950-51 academic year. They provide \$10,000 for each of 10 universities, all of which received similar awards from the company for the present school year.



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Program Takes Shape for

Big NCPA Annual Meet at Houston

Entertainment and golf committees named. . . Old Guard dinner and annual banquet and dance dates set. . . Ladies entertainment features being planned. . . Registrations to date indicate big attendance.

Plans are well under way for the annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association to be held May 12-17 at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston, Texas.

Several details of the business and entertainment program were released this week by S. M. Harmon of Memphis, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Texas members of the crushing industry are planning an entertainment feature for Sunday evening, May 14, and there will be entertainment for the ladies in attendance at the convention on Monday, May 15, while golfing members of the industry are participating in the annual handicap golf tournament.

The annual Old Guard dinner will be held Monday evening, May 15, at the Shamrock and the association's annual banquet and dance will be on Tuesday evening, May 16.

Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., Houston, is chair-

man of the entertainment committee. Serving with him are C. R. Bergstrom, cochairman, A. E. Burgess, R. F. Crow, F. V. Deaderick, M. M. Feld, Lamar Fleming, Jr., George Gibbs, E. T. Harris, C. H. Lewis, A. F. Miller, W. G. Moody, R. S. Norris, Rupert Radford, W. A. Sherman and John Sanford, all of Houston.

Members of the golf committee, as announced by Jas. R. Gill, Paris, Texas, association president, are Edgar L. Pearson, Houston, chairman; L. H. Carpenter, Edmund Pinecoffs, G. M. Robb, R. B. Trussell, Jack Wiggin, Jr., and W. C. Hunt, all of Houston; Louis Tobian, W. A. Logan, Carr Robinson and Dick Haughton, Jr., all of Dallas.

Mr. Harmon advised that the convention will be called to order Monday morning, May 15, by Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., with T. J. Harrell of Fort Worth, Texas, making the address of welcome. Irving Morgan, Jr., Farmville, N. C., will make the response.

Featured speakers at the convention, as announced elsewhere in this issue by President Gill, will be Rilea Doe of Oakland, Calif., and Dr. J. L. Brakefield of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Doe will speak on the opening day, May 15, and Doctor Brakefield will address the convention May 16.

Mr. Harmon says that some 500 reservations had been received up to Feb. 25, which indicates a big registration at the 1950 convention. Those who have not to Mrs. Louis Ellsworth, reservation manager, Shamrock Hotel, Houston.

• National 4-H Club Week will be observed March 4-12 this year.

Walter B. Moore Is Named By Southern Ag Workers



WALTER B. MOORE

Walter B. Moore, Dallas, assistant director of the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, was elected vice-chairman of the Agricultural Editors Section of the Southern Agricultural Workers at the annual convention in Biloxi this month.

Kenneth Roy, agricultural editor of the Alabama Experiment Station, is chairman of the organization of editorial representatives of public and private organizations; and Edd Lemons of the Oklahoma Extension Service is secretary.

• Although 18 percent of Americans live on farms, one third of them—or six percent of the U.S. population—produce between 80 and 85 percent of the nation's food crop.

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Convention Speaker—

Safeway Executive To Address NCPA

Rilea W. Doe will talk on "Don't Be Your Age" at national crushers' meeting in Houston . . . Dr. J. L. Brakefield to make principal second-day address.

One of the nation's most popular speakers and a long-time friend of many members of the cottonseed crushing industry will address the fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston May 15, President James R. Gill, Paris, Texas, has announced.

He is Rilea W. Doe, vice-president of Safeway Stores, Oakland, Calif., whose subject will be: "Don't Be Your Age."

"Everyone who has ever heard Rilea Doe or knows of his reputation as a speaker will want to get the humor, inspiration and forceful message that he citizenship and business will make his talk one of the outstanding features of will bring to our convention in Houston," Mr. Gill commented. "His original style and his discussions of basic problems of what we hope will be one of the best conventions this industry has ever held."

Mr. Doe has addressed national and international audiences of service clubs

and consumer, producer and business groups, including the Rotary International convention at Denver in 1941.

A past director of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and past president of the Oakland Community Chest, he has served as president of the Oakland Ro-



RILEA W. DOE

tary Club, district governor of Rotary and a director of Rotary International.

Mr. Doe joined the Safeway Stores in Idaho when the firm had only four stores in operation. He has been with the organization for 31 years and is its oldest employee in years of continuous service.

Dr. J. L. Brakefield, educational director of the Family Reserve Insurance Company, Birmingham, Ala., will make

the principal address on Tuesday, May 16.

President Gill reports that plans for both the business and entertainment events at the National Association convention are nearing completion, and that other features will be announced soon. Convention sessions on Monday and Tuesday, May 15 and 16, will be preceded by the meeting of the Rules Committee Friday and Saturday, May 12-13. Registration for the convention will begin May 13.

Council Expands Transit Advertising Campaign

The National Cotton Council is expanding its coast-to-coast transit advertising campaign, effective March 1, to include virtually every major city in Texas and Colorado, Ed Lipscomb, Council sales promotion director, has announced.

Already Council car cards are appearing regularly on streetcars and busses in more than 300 major cities. The addition of the Texas and Colorado cities will bring monthly circulation of the campaign to almost 400,000,000. Approximately 2,200 public conveyances in the two states will carry the cards. More than 20,000 cards are already being posted bi-monthly.

Major cities in which the cotton sales messages now are appearing include Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, Memphis, New Orleans, Cincinnati and Los Angeles. Dallas, Houston and Fort Worth are included in the group of cities being added March 1.

The Council's March car card will be devoted to house dresses. It carries the message that women prefer cotton house dresses over those of other fabrics by a margin of 29 to 1. The comparative figure is based on a nationwide consumer preference survey conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In April and May, National Cotton Week will be featured.

Over the period of the past year, such widely different cotton items as towels, shirts and underwear, summer apparel for men and women, work clothes and sheets have been promoted through the transit advertising medium.

Indonesian Copra Exports Decrease in January

Indonesia exported 25,922 long tons of copra during January 1950, 22 percent less than the January 1949 shipments and three percent less than those of December 1949. Almost 77 percent of the total was consigned to The Netherlands and the remainder to Bizonal Germany and Switzerland. Total 1949 exports have been revised downward to 303,413 tons.

January deliveries to oil factories amounted to 11,111 tons. February buying is forecast at 29,500 tons and exports at 17,700.

Recorded production during 1950 is expected to equal that of 1949, but exports may drop below 300,000 tons because of an increase in domestic consumption. New oil factories are ready to operate in Celebes and the factories in Java will probably need more copra to meet the demand for oil in areas formerly isolated by military or political action.

National Cotton Council State Unit Officers

Officers of the 14 state units of the National Cotton Council for 1950, elected during the Council's annual meeting in Memphis, are as follows:

Alabama-Florida—J. D. Hays, Huntsville, Ala., chairman; W. F. Durden, Selma, Ala., vice-chairman; Thornton Clark, Montgomery, Ala., secretary.

Arizona—James S. Francis, Peoria, chairman; Kemper Marley, Phoenix, vice-chairman; Robert W. Dickey, Phoenix, secretary.

Arkansas—L. T. Barringer, Memphis, Tenn., chairman; W. A. Baker, Pine Bluff, vice-chairman; E. F. Wade, Little Rock, secretary.

California—O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, chairman; W. D. Griffin, Fresno, vice-chairman; W. L. Smith, Buttonwillow, secretary.

Georgia—Frank S. Pope, Villa Rica, chairman; Cecil E. Carroll, Dublin, vice-chairman; H. L. Wingate, Macon, secretary.

Louisiana—J. H. Henry, Melrose, chairman; G. T. Hider, Lake Providence, vice-chairman; C. A. Bertel, New Orleans, secretary.

Mississippi—Boswell Stevens, Macon, chairman; F. L. Mathews, Hattiesburg, vice-chairman; Garner M. Lester, Jackson, secretary.

Missouri-Illinois—Lamar Thompson, Hayti, Mo., chairman; Crews Reynolds, Caruthersville, Mo., vice-chairman; Ronnie F. Greenwell, Portageville, Mo., secretary.

New Mexico—J. A. Sweet, Mesquite, chairman; Artie McAnally, Artesia, vice-chairman; J. P. White, Jr., Roswell, secretary.

North Carolina-Virginia—B. C. Lineberger, Lincolnton, N. C., chairman; L. M. Upchurch, Raeford, N. C., vice-chairman; Fred P. Johnson, Raleigh, N. C., secretary.

Oklahoma—Harold Davis, Roosevelt, chairman; E. J. Mitchell, Wynnewood, vice-chairman; Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, secretary; Mrs. M. Rascoe, Oklahoma City, secretary.

South Carolina—Neville Bennett, Clio, chairman; Walter S. Montgomery, Spartanburg, vice-chairman; W. T. Mikell, Columbia, secretary.

Tennessee-Kentucky—C. G. Henry, Memphis, Tenn., chairman; Alonzo Bennett, Memphis, vice-chairman; Harrold D. Jones, Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

Texas—George G. Chance, Bryan, chairman; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, vice-chairman; S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, vice-chairman; T. W. Steiner, Gonzales, secretary.

French Cotton Consumption Is Maintained

Cotton consumption in France is being maintained at about 90,000 bales (480 pounds net) per month or about the same level as the last three seasons. This is only 90 percent of the prewar level, however, and still short of the 1,200,000 bales the French industry probably could consume under present conditions if given adequate supplies of raw cotton. Since most spinners and weavers still have orders booked many months in advance, and in view of the unfilled needs of the cotton goods market in France and its overseas territories, it appears that such a rate of production could be maintained for some time.

U.S. cotton represented 71 percent of the total consumed in the first four months of the current season. Consumption of U.S. cotton in that period was 108,000 bales more than in the first four months of the 1948-49 season when extremely low opening stocks (as of Aug. 1, 1948) and low supplies of American cotton limited consumption.

Because of a decrease in the total sum of ECA dollars to France the amount set aside for the procurement of cotton in 1949-50 may be less than last season. So far this season (to Feb. 20) \$83 million have been allocated for the procurement of cotton to be shipped by June 15. This will provide for the procurement of around 500,000 bales of raw cotton. The U.S. exported 676,000 bales to France in the 1948-49 season. The U.S. has exported 345,000 bales of cotton to France in the first five months of the current season. This leaves only a little more than 150,000 bales of presently allocated ECA cotton for the remainder of the current season. The French Equatorial African crop is now coming on the market and the quantity of colonial cotton arriving in France is now increasing. However, the French Colonies can supply only 12 percent of the French requirements and France must depend on increased shipments, largely from Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt.

Engagements of Milton and Jean Tobian Are Announced

Two approaching weddings in the family of Louis Tobian, Dallas, head of Louis Tobian & Co., cottonseed and soybean products dealers, have been announced. On March 12 Jean Isabelle Tobian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tobian, will be married to Dr. Seymour Eisenberg of Winston-Salem, N. C., at the home of her parents. On March 29 Milton Tobian, who is a partner with his father in Louis Tobian & Co., and Carolyn Levy of Houston are to be married in that city.

Haddon Is Named "Man of The Year" in Louisiana

C. B. Haddon, superintendent of the Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station, St. Joseph, has been selected as Louisiana's "Man of the Year" in agriculture for 1949 by *The Progressive Farmer*.

The magazine said it chose Mr. Haddon for his work in development of winter legumes and the soybean industry "and in many other improved agricultural practices that farmers are employing to good advantage."

"Dear Mr. Support Price—" By Walter B. Moore

"Dear Mr. Support Price," I began the morning's dictation to the stenographer.

She stopped me. "His name isn't Support Price—it's not even Mr. Price."

I hastily explained that I had been thinking about the government farm program. My three boys had asked me about it that morning. My explanation had helped them very much. Perhaps it will clarify matters for you.

In order to make it simple and understandable, I reproduce the conversation at breakfast which Walter, age 10; Bert, age 6; John, age 5; and Mother, age . . . never mind that.

For brevity . . . and goodness knows brevity is needed at our breakfast table . . . in the following dialogue "W" stands for Walter, "B" for Bert and "J" for John . . . all eager little minds, far too eager for me before I've had my second cup of coffee. Bert started it with:

"Daddy, what does R-A-I-S-I-N spell?"

"That spells raisin and farmers feed them to pigs."

Mother didn't think this was any answer. "Why do you tell the boys silly things? They do not feed raisins to pigs; people eat . . ."

"They do too feed them to pigs." I wasn't going to be contradicted before my own flesh-and-blood, at least so early in the morning. "The morning paper says that the government is selling surplus raisins to hog raisers for \$30 a ton . . ."

"Corn is what pigs eat," commented J, who had seen a pig when he was only four years old.

Defensively, I explained—"Pigs can't afford corn. You see, there is too much corn. So Uncle Sam pays farmers more to store it than they can make feeding it to pigs."

B chimed in—"But, Daddy, the other day you said there were too many pigs so the government was buying pork so mother would pay more for ham. If farmers feed raisins to make more pigs . . ."

This obviously needed straightening out. "There *are* too many pigs, all right, but they have to do something with the raisins. Now, eat your SUPER-SOYA CEREAL."

J had to know what a SUPERSOYA was.

I explained that the cereal was made from soybeans and farmers would grow more soybeans this year on land taken out of cotton.

"Why are they taking land out of cotton?"—W asked.

"Because they have too much cotton—at least they say they do," Mother helped out.

B had us there. "Why did you tell us that some little boys don't have enough clothes, then? If they had cotton their mothers could make them clothes, couldn't they?"

I rushed to Mother's defense. "Those little boys live in Europe. They need clothes, but don't have dollars to buy cotton."

J generously offered to give them the silver dollar he got on his birthday, if I would give him another one.

B wanted to know how much a dollar is.

"Thirty-five cents, the last time anyone explained it to me," I said.

W, the family financial wizard, came out of the comic page long enough to offer, "I'll give you 35 cents for a dollar, Daddy."

Even at breakfast, I'm not that easily trapped. "Eat your eggs, boys. Think how sad the hens will be if you don't."

It was J's turn. "Are there too many eggs?"

"Of course," said Mother. "Potatoes, too. I read where you could buy 100 pounds of potatoes from the government for one cent, but do you know what I paid yesterday at the grocery?"

"Please don't bring up the subject of grocery bills at breakfast," I pleaded. "Anyway, those government potatoes were for shipping to other countries. Let's talk about something else . . . how about Christmas?"

B wanted to know if I remembered those round, hard things that were in his Christmas stocking. I did. They were walnuts and almonds.

"Are there too many walnuts and almonds?" (I'm not sure which one asked this question.)

"Since you mention it, I did read that the government is buying surplus nuts to be crushed for oil to compete with cottonseed oil and lard from the too-many pigs . . . Oh, you boys wouldn't understand all this. Those are farm price support programs that . . ."

J wanted to know: "Do cows get supported by Uncle Sam, too?"

I was explaining that the government does store butter and powdered milk when J said: "I mean eating cows that grow steaks on them."

I told him I didn't think beef cattle had any support price. That was why steaks cost so much.

Mother couldn't stand that. "What on earth are you telling these children? Support prices are to give farmers higher prices, but steaks are high and they don't have any support . . ."

It was after 7:30. I had to get to the office. I had given the boys a basic understanding of the farm program. Mother could clarify any minor details that might possibly be dangling.

My secretary also was very glad to get this understanding of the government's farm program. I heard her explaining it to some of the other stenographers. She was saying, "Did I tell you about Mr. Price Support?"

• **On Many Plains Farms**

SAFFLOWER IS WINNING A PLACE

FARMERS in the western Great Plains have long felt the need for a suitable crop to include in their rotations. The need is becoming greater now that wheat acreage allotments are back and the long-time outlook indicates that further reductions are ahead.

Safflower now may be added to the list of crops that can be grown on the Great Plains. Commercial production of this oil crop has been small so far but safflower shows promise of winning a permanent place on many Plains farms.

Safflower has been grown in the United

States since 1925 but it has remained virtually unknown until the recent development of improved varieties began to generate widespread interest. Safflower seed yields an oil with drying characteristics similar to linseed oil and a protein press-cake or meal suitable for livestock feed. The oil is also edible.

Although safflower has been cultivated for several thousand years in India, Iran and Egypt, it has remained of minor importance. The reasons are not hard to find. Safflower is a coarse, thistlelike plant so spiny that it is both difficult and

painful to cultivate and harvest by crude hand methods used in most parts of the world. Moreover, both the oil content of the seed and the yield have been low in foreign countries.

• **Many Problems Eliminated**—Inefficient methods of extracting the oil also have dimmed interest in safflower. The relatively large proportion of hull absorbed so much of the oil that the quantity recovered was too small to make production practical.

Modern planting and harvesting machines, improved methods of extracting the oil and improved varieties have eliminated many old problems. Safflower is planted with an ordinary grain drill, either solid or in rows. Wheat combines with only minor adjustments can be used to harvest the crop.

Oil content of the safflower seed recently has been increased about 50 percent over earlier varieties through the work of the University of Nebraska. One available variety, certified N-852, has an average oil content of 32 percent, and higher yielding varieties are almost ready for release. Some nearly spineless varieties also have been developed. Methods of extracting the oil have been improved, and several plants are processing seed from the 1949 crop. One plant processes safflower seed only.

• **Adapted to Semi-arid Regions**—Safflower grows well in the semi-arid area of the western Great Plains, where wheat is the principal crop. It is poorly adapted to the more humid regions. Under dry-land farming conditions, yields on non-fallowed land range generally between 350 and 750 pounds. Yields on fallow range from 750 to 1,250 pounds per acre. On irrigated land of average fertility, safflower yields of 1,750 to 2,750 pounds per acre are obtainable with two or three irrigations.

A. H. Rehbein, a Montana farmer who has raised safflower for more than 20 years, writes: "During all the years we had only one crop failure and that was . . . when the grasshoppers swarmed in and . . . devoured the safflower. We had a 46-acre field of safflower that was eaten by the hoppers in about 3½ hours . . . We never raised less than 10 bushels per acre. The highest yield, under dry-land conditions, was 40 bushels per acre. Under irrigation yields of 72 bushels were obtained." (A bushel is 40 pounds or more.) One Nebraska farmer had a field of safflower invaded by livestock, later hailed, and finally covered with four inches of snow before he could harvest it. The crop still made 350 pounds per acre.

The cost of producing safflower approximates that of wheat since the same planting and harvesting machines can be used for both crops. Because safflower is planted at different times than wheat, and harvested after wheat in the fall, the farmer can utilize his machines more fully and more evenly distribute his time.

• **A Livestock Feed**—Another important consideration is that the meal provides a protein supplement for livestock in areas which heretofore have had to ship in meal at considerable expense from hundreds of miles away. Experiments indicate that safflower meal is comparable in feeding value to soybean meal when fed on an equal protein basis. When oil is extracted without removing the hulls, protein content of the oil seed cake from varieties now being recommended ranges up to 25 percent.

Seed prices in future years will be in-

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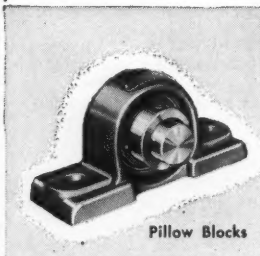
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over the shaft



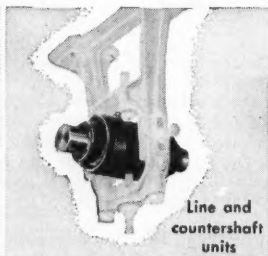
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and turn collar



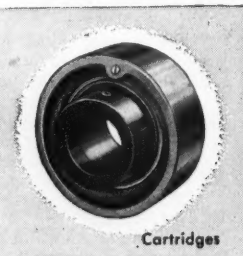
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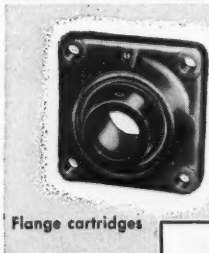
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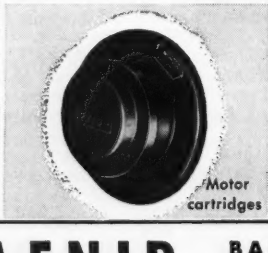
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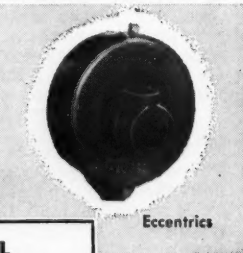
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MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

fluenced largely by the price of oil. Safflower oil from the 1949 crop is being sold at prices below linseed, but substantially above soybean oil. Colorado farmers, for example, are receiving four cents per pound for stock seed for crushing. At this rate, farmers' average gross return is \$30 per acre on dry land and \$80 per acre under irrigation.

Since the present price is largely introductory, it is difficult to predict the prices future production will bring. Whatever the eventual relationship to linseed oil prices, it appears that safflower oil will find a ready market at prices higher than for soybean oil.

Over 8,000,000 pounds of oil are expected to be produced from the 1949 safflower crop, or about one percent of the linseed oil production. Much of the commercial acreage in 1949 was grown in Colorado and the Nebraska panhandle. Smaller acreages were grown in southeastern Wyoming, eastern Montana and in the Great Falls area of Montana.

Safflower acreage in 1950 is expected to more than double that of the 1949 crop. Expansion of existing processing facilities and the erection of one or more additional plants is planned. In California, commercial scale production will be attained in 1950 for the first time. Several oil companies, seeking to supplement their present oilseed sources, are arranging to contract for thousands of acres of safflower. Interest among individual California farmers also is strong and a number have visited the Colorado-Nebraska area to observe the crop and to buy certified or proved seed.

• **Nearby Plants Needed**—Farmers in Washington, Oregon and Idaho have grown safflower quite successfully in recent years, but the absence of nearby processing plants has made it difficult to sell seed except in distant markets. Low prices were paid for seed, not only because of the distance, but also because few processors had experience processing the seed. The large proportion of hulls makes it necessary to process safflower seed near the producing area for farmers to receive maximum prices.

—*The Agricultural Situation*, USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Miss Harrell's Engagement Is Announced

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth, Texas, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Francis Ann Harrell, to William L. Rodgers of Fort Worth. Date of the wedding has not been set. Miss Harrell attended the University of Texas and is a graduate of TCU. She made her debut at an Assembly ball. Her fiancé is a graduate of Baylor University and served more than three years as a Navy lieutenant during the war.

Mr. Harrell is president and general manager of the Traders Oil Mill Co.

Hoosier Soybean Mills Head Dies in Sleep

John H. Caldwell, Jr., 41, president of the Hoosier Soybean Mills at Marion, Ind., died in his sleep at his home Feb. 19. He had been president of the soybean crushing firm for 13 years.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, John and Richard Caldwell; and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Caldwell, Sr., of St. Louis, Mo.

PMA Advances John H. Dean

John H. Dean has been promoted from assistant director of PMA's Cotton Branch to deputy assistant administrator, a post in which he has charge of the commodity operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He is first assistant to Elmer Cruce, CCC manager.

Mr. Dean succeeds Harold Hill, who has been made assistant administrator for production, taking the place of W. C. Crawley, resigned. Mr. Dean was a county agent in Arkansas for many years before he went to Washington in 1941 with the old Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

U. S. Soybean, Oil Exports Reach All-Time High

The U.S. now has attained first place in international trade in soybeans as well as in production. Record exports of soybeans and oil (as beans) reached approximately 65 million bushels, thus accounting for the equivalent of 30 percent of domestic production last year. Of the total shipments Europe took 62 percent of the beans and 90 percent of the oil.

Canada and Cuba were the principal markets in North America although small quantities of soybean oil went to a number of countries in Central America and in the Caribbean area.



Kewanee Cottonseed Dumper

• Unloads all sizes of Trucks and Tractor Trailers.

• Sizes—40'x10', 45'x10', and 50'x10' Platforms. Other sizes on special order.

• Capacities up to 80,000 lbs.

• Easy, trouble-free operation. Simple, positive, one-man Controls.

• Telescoping Hydraulic Cylinders require only a shallow pit.

• Hydraulically operated 10'x10' Pit Door and Wheel Stops.

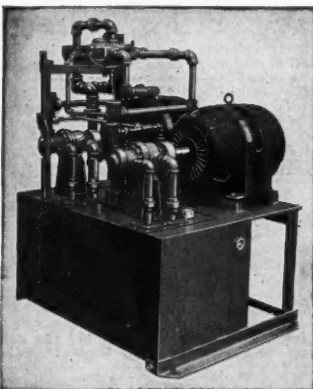
HANDLES the biggest loads of cottonseed in a "jiffy." Unloads all sizes of Trucks and Tractor Trailers. In 2 minutes they're unloaded and on their way. You save time, work, money!

Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit. Raises to 43° angle in less than a minute, lowers in 25 seconds. Maximum safety because of "oil-locked" hydraulic control and cushioned lowering. No danger of accidents.

Hydraulically operated Pit Door opens and closes in seconds, permits the cottonseed to be dumped directly into the open pit.

Easy operation and simple controls . . . one man operates the Dumper, Wheel Stops and Pit Door all from one location where he can see and control the entire unloading operation. Greatly reduces labor costs.

The KEWANEE Dumper will widen the area you can serve and increase your volume. Truckers appreciate "no long waiting in line" and they tell others. It attracts new customers and builds your business. Find out today how KEWANEE will solve your unloading problems.



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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

BARGAINS—Used and reconditioned equipment—air blast gins: 5-80 saw Lummus "automatic," with lint-flue and condenser. 5-80 saw Gullett direct connected. 4-80 saw Murray steel. 5-70 saw Murray steel. 4-70 saw Cent-Tennial. 2-80 saw Cent-Tennial "Commander." Also 5-80 saw Munger brush gins. Mitchell extracting feeders: Five 58" F.E.C. cast iron ends. Three 66" F.E.C. cast iron ends, like new. Three 60" standard F.E.C. pressed steel. Continental extracting feeders: Three 60" double X. Two 60" triple X. Also one 60" Continental 6-cyl. all steel incline cleaner, like new. One Lummus thermo dryer, with or without boiler. Several excellent power units 80 to 300 hp., including one 150 hp., model JL-1835 Buda, new 1947, used very little. A large stock of machinery in Waco for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Twelve foot, all steel Wichita burr machine with twelve foot five drum after cleaner.—B. H. Aderhold, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four-70 saw Murray air blast gins with 6" mote conveyor, new roll dumping fronts—excellent shape — complete with 4-70 lint flue. Three-80 saw Continental Munger air blast gins—model 30 fronts complete with lint flue. Three-80 saw 66" Mitchell FEC extractor feeders — cast iron ends—flat belt drive. Three 60" Blewett extractor feeders with flat belt drive. One 60" Continental Condenser—all steel up draft. One 60" Continental steel plate fan.—Red River Cotton Oil Company, Inc., P. O. Box 1710, Alexandria, La.

FOR SALE—Murray PX steel bound press complete with steel platform. Continental Paragon steel bound press with short or long sill with E.J. packer complete.—B. H. Aderhold, Georgetown, Texas.

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125 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., sq. cage
100 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm., slipring
100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm., sq. cage
75 hp. 3/60/2200/1200 rpm., slipring
75 hp. 3/60/2200/1200 rpm., sq. cage
75 hp. 3/60/440/1200 rpm., sq. cage
75 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm., slipring
75 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm., sq. cage
75 hp. 3/60/220-440/900 rpm., sq. cage

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GIN OUTFIT—Five-80 saw Murray steel 6" mote conveyor gins with lint flue and 72" steel condenser. Will sell above separately or complete plant with electric power.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four-80 modern Murray gin plant with dwelling located near southeast Texas coast. Good cotton acreage. A bargain. For further information write Box 1-B, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—One four stand eighty saw air blast gin, completely equipped with two driers and all latest cleaning equipment, also new GM high speed diesel engine, wagon scales and seed scales. Value about \$60,000.00—can be bought for about half this figure. Located near Memphis, Tenn. A top bargain.—Write Box "US", care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE — One good Continental "Paragon" steel bound heavy duty, up packing press. Has steel top and bottom sills, steel end channel, solid center post, weight balanced doors with wheel controlled safety locks. With or without Continental "E-J" Trumper, hydraulic ram and casing and hydraulic pump. Press in Waco stock. Contact us for anything needed for a cotton gin, including tower driers and gas heaters.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four-70 saw standard Mitchells, ball bearing V-belt drive — ginned less than fifteen hundred bales. Four-80 saw Lummus L.E.F. extractor feeders. — B. H. Aderhold, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE — 6-80 saw Continental outfit, complete; with 180 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine. Look plant over and make an offer, for removal.—Vernon Oil Mill, Box 1950, Vernon, Texas.

FOR SALE—Smith-Triplex saw filer and gummer, master six drum Murray cotton cleaner.—Seidel Bros., Brenham, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved, complete outfit—three 80 Centennial gins, Mitchell feeders and Caterpillar power unit. Contact—Frank H. Gorrell, Subiaco, Ark.

FOR SALE—One 7 and one 5 cylinder—wood 50 inch Hardwicke-Etter type I cleaner. One 14 ft. wood Hardwicke-Etter burr machine. One 12 shelf tower drier.—Electric Gin, Italy, Texas.

FOR SALE — Three (3) Hardwicke-Etter "new hull extractor cleaner feeder" units used but in good condition. Priced to move.—Turley Brothers, Savage, Miss.

FOR SALE—Five drum all steel incline cleaner equipped to connect shelf dryer. Five drum all steel Neverchoke cleaner with dropper. — B. H. Aderhold, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—The best buy ever offered in the Rio Grande Valley. Ginned nearly 9000 bales last year. Will do that well or better every year. Late model plant four years old in A-1 condition. Already financed over long term. Small cash consideration. Don't overlook a bargain like this. See, call or write—M. M. Phillips, Phone No. 3-1171 or No. 3-3914, P. O. Box No. 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five-70 complete gin plant. In best irrigation belt in West Texas. Contact—Dial & Tapp, Lubbock, Texas. Phone 2-5552.

FOR SALE — One Murray 3 stand, 80 saw air blast gin with Super Mitchells and 125 h.p. electric motor, iron clad buildings. One Continental 5 stand, 70 saw air blast gin with Mitchell extractors, MM gas engine and all steel sectional building.—H. O. Capehart, 2304 Exchange Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.

FOR SALE—Four-80 saw Centennial gin stands with Mitchell extractor-feeders. Mitchell equipment practically new and gins in perfect condition. Buy this equipment and increase your business.—Cecil E. Carroll, Phone No. 474, Dublin, Ga.

BUILDINGS—All steel buildings for gins, warehouses, cottonseed houses and whatever purpose needed. Send us your needs and let us give you our price.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone C-5615.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Steel up-pack press in good condition. Also late model tramper to handle cotton from 4-80 outfit.—W. E. Phillips, Jr., Pinetops, N. C.

WANTED—Fourteen ft. burr machine 7 to 12 cylinder cleaners, Tower drier complete. Might buy complete gin to be moved if it has the above equipment.—H. H. Schawe Gin, Maxwell, Texas.

WANTED—One double X 60" Continental burr extractor feeder. State price and condition of machine.—Walter Richter, Iago, Texas.

WANTED—All steel 14 ft. bur machine in good condition, also Tower drier. Might buy late model all steel outfit to be moved if priced right. Address—Box "R.A.", care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

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FOR SALE—One rebuilt 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine. Sales and service on all sizes of Twin City engines.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—100 h.p. and 75 h.p. Y-type Fairbanks-Morse engines complete with compressors and clutches. Will run engine for customer if he wishes.—E. H. Segars & Co., Lamar, S. C.

FOR SALE—One P.A.—100 International engine. Equipped to burn natural or butane gas. Good condition \$1,000. 78 doz. 1 1/4" gummers and 29 doz. 3 1/2" duplex files 70c per doz.—McAlester Oil Mill Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE—Skinner engine 15 x 15 and 150 h.p. boiler, pumps, heater, piping all good condition for \$1200.00.—Joyce Gin, Snyder, Texas.

FOR SALE — One hundred h.p. Westinghouse motor, twenty-three hundred volts, 1750 r.p.m. with one 40" and one 45" Lummus fan directly connected. Tested and guaranteed. One hundred h.p. Climax gasoline or natural gas-engine suitable for small gin or feed mill.—B. H. Aderhold, Georgetown, Texas.

Hoffmann Is BEPQ Assistant On Insect Research

Research on insects carried on by USDA will be furthered by the appointment of Dr. Clarence H. Hoffmann to work closely with Dr. F. C. Bishopp, assistant chief in charge of research work in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the bureau, said that Dr. Hoffman will serve as assistant to Dr. Bishopp in planning, developing and directing the bureau's many and varied research functions and activities concerning insects and the development of practical methods for their control. He also will participate in coordinating entomological research and relating it to other sciences and action programs, and participate in the development of effective cooperative relations between the bureau and other federal, state and private agencies.

• When a man is really good he knows it, and so does his boss.

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That means about \$1.83 per person is expended for every man, woman and child in the U.S.—about half a penny a day.

These statistics—an estimate of the sales of the rental supply industry for 1948—are contained in a survey just released by the National Cotton Council. Cotton accounts for about 99 percent of the linen supply tonnage volume, some 109,130 bales being consumed in 1948 in about 20 different kinds of items. Rental firms told Council interviewers that cotton, because of its durability and launderability, is preferred to other textiles.

Aprons used about 23,500 bales of cotton in 1948; bar and glass towels, 18,000; hand towels, 12,000; coats, 10,500; barber towels, 7,000; continuous roller towels, 5,500, and napkins, 5,000.

Restaurants, barber and beauty shops, food markets, hospitals, doctors and dentists, hotels and tourist courts, industrial plants, offices, bars, public baths and private homes are included among customers who rent linens.

Replacement of textiles, the Cotton Council estimates in "Cotton in the Linen Supply Industry," costs the industry about \$55,000,000 yearly (this wouldn't be so high if folks didn't shine their shoes and wipe lipstick on public towels).

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Plans for AOCS Spring Meet And Short Course Progress

Plans for the spring meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in Atlanta, Ga., May 1-3, at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel are progressing, according to E. C. Ainslie, general chairman, and Dan Lee Henry, program chairman. Sunday afternoon, April 30, has been scheduled for a meeting of the Governing Board by V. C. Mehlenberger, president.

Also progressing are plans for the third annual short course of the society, which is to be held Aug. 7-11 at the University of Minnesota under the co-sponsorship of the society and the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. The subject will be drying oils and the Minneapolis committee on arrangements will be S. O. Sorensen, W. H. Goss and J. E. Kortum. Enrollment will be limited to 100; the fee has been set at \$25 for men in industry, \$10 for students. Applications are to be sent direct to Fred E. Berger at the university.

Insecticide Makers Urge Early Purchasing

With infestations of three major insect pests expected to exceed the intensity of 1949 outbreaks, the agricultural chemical industry is urging farmers and growers to review their control programs and place at least a partial order for their anticipated needs.

The boll weevil, European corn borer and grasshopper are the three major insects expected in greater numbers by entomologists of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Reasons for the anticipated heavy outbreaks are the mild winter over much of the country so far this year and the heavy population of the insects last year.

"Many progressive growers have come to look upon the practice of early ordering as insurance," declared Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary, National Agricultural Chemicals Association. "Industry has geared its production to meet the requirements for this year's control program, and is making available to farmers and growers the widest range of chemicals in history. Supplies are expected to be ample to meet requirements; however, to insure adequate quantities of a given chemical, at least a partial order should be made in advance of the insect season."

Considerable attention is being given the varying conditions under which insects occur and must be controlled. This is one reason for the wide range of products available.

Potash Strike Cuts Fertilizer Supply

"Although irreparable losses of potash have resulted because of the New Mexico potash strike which ended Jan. 31, the serious effect on the fertilizer supply this year will be lessened if farmers will take fertilizer deliveries as soon as offered to permit full utilization of industry production facilities," Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the American Food Council, has announced.

"We are not in a position to estimate the tonnage of potash lost to American agriculture during the strike period, Nov. 19 through Jan. 31," Mr. Woodrum said. "However, we do know the three mines at Carlsbad, N. Mex., were operating on a 24-hour-day basis and furnish normally 85 percent of the domestic production of potash, one of the essential fertilizer materials. Thus production lost as a result of the strike becomes permanent loss insofar as the farmers and industry are concerned."

"Fertilizer manufacturers have been handicapped in their production as a result of the shortage of potash during the strike," he emphasized. "They will resume normal manufacturing operations as quickly as possible. Obviously farmers should take fertilizers as they become available in order to insure, insofar as possible, an uninterrupted flow of supplies."

Mr. Woodrum explained that as potash materials again move from the mines, normal transportation time required will result in some delay in fertilizer manufacture.

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India's Peanut Crop Is Above Average

India's 1949 peanut crop is now unofficially estimated at 4,000,000 short tons of peanuts in the shell, according to a report from Madras. Although this is about 200,000 tons less than earlier indications, it is still 16 percent greater than the 1948 production and 21 percent above the 1935-39 average.

Drought conditions in some areas of the Madras Province were reported to have reduced the acreage so that India's total peanut area is now placed at 10,200,000 acres against the earlier estimate of 11,000,000. Damage from plant disease was stated to be negligible, and weather conditions were reported to be

generally satisfactory in all the growing areas.

Domestic utilization of peanuts in India, including consumption by the vegetable products manufacturing industry and quantities retained for seed, has been estimated at 3,600,000 tons of nuts in the shell (2,520,000 tons in terms of kernels). From the 1949 crop a surplus of possibly 400,000 (280,000 tons of kernels) is reported available. However, on Feb. 1, 1950, the government of India announced a temporary suspension of peanut exports to all foreign destinations. Bombay shippers believed that exports would be resumed as of March 1.

The government of India has declared its policy of promoting the export of oils in preference to oilseeds, and reports in-

dicate that under existing conditions it is probable that with the commencement of the next official year on April 1, 1950, India's position as an exporter of peanuts will greatly diminish, if not vanish altogether. Present prices are unattractive to foreign buyers, and with internal consumption needs taking up available surpluses there is little chance of the prices becoming sufficiently low to be of interest to exporters.

Prices are reported to have increased to such an extent that the vegetable product manufacturing industries in India, the principal consumer of peanut oil, are faced with a crisis and unless prices drop to a reasonable level, these industries may have to close down. During the two months prior to mid-January, prices advanced rapidly despite the large crop estimate and goods arrivals into the marketing centers from growing areas in the interior.

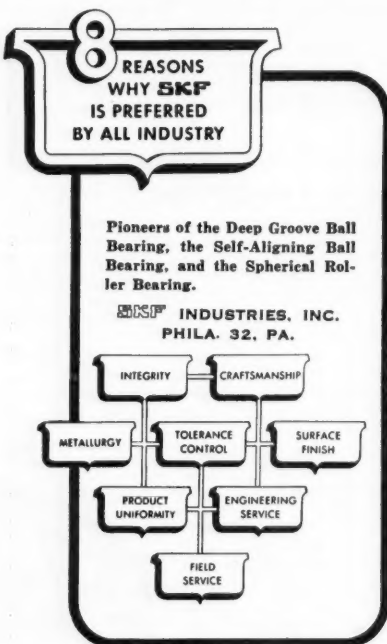
The outlook for peanut production in India is governed largely by the speed with which the Indian Oilseed Committee executes its earlier recommendation of increasing the acreage and production of oilseeds. Any extension of oilseed acreage must necessarily be at the expense of other foods because India's difficult economic position does not permit opening up additional lands for the purpose of increasing oilseed acreage.

It is generally believed that the increasing demand for domestic consumption will absorb any small increase in production with the result that the prospects of India again becoming a major exporter of oilseeds are greatly minimized. In order, however, to maintain its position as an exporter of peanut oil, unofficial sources believe that, provided an attractive price is received from importing countries (which is highly improbable in view of competition in the world oil market from the lower priced oils), India may export a maximum of 112,000 tons of peanut oil.

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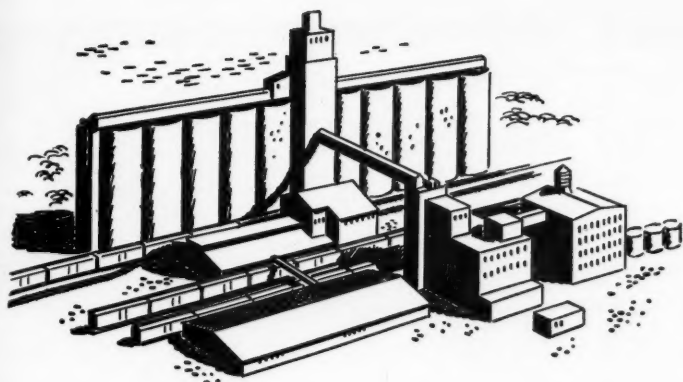


Tennessee Soil Testing

A few cents spent in the fall having their soils tested could mean a saving of several dollars for Tennessee farmers when they buy next year's fertilizers, declare specialists of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service. By knowing well in advance just what plant nutrients are needed, the farmer can make his fertilizer purchases accordingly. Thus a fertilizer dollar goes further if it is spent for exactly what a field needs. The importance of early testing for lime needs is emphasized since this material should be applied as much as six months in advance of seeding of certain crops.

Soybean Tests

Tests conducted cooperatively by the North Carolina Experiment Station and Extension Service, with W. L. Nelson supervising the fertility studies and E. E. Hartwig in charge of variety tests and the breeding program, resulted in a summary of nine points necessary for profitable soybean yields as follows: (1) Have the soil tested and limed when needed; (2) provide adequate fertility; (3) prevent fertilizer injury; (4) plant an adapted variety; (5) provide enough plants; (6) treat seed to prevent seedling diseases; (7) prepare a good seedbed; (8) control weeds early; and (9) control insects.



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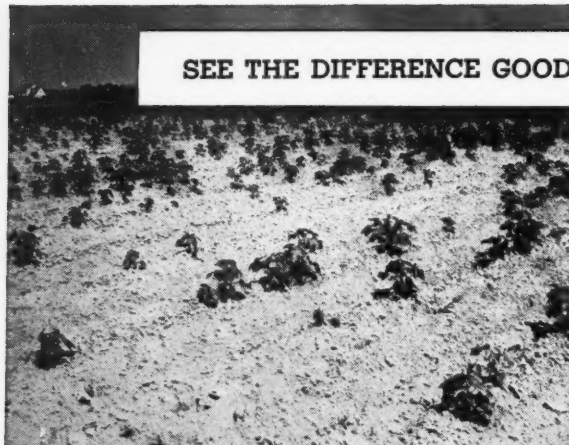
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Yet in the past few years, diseases have been on the increase in some cotton areas. Experiment station research has shown that this is often due to improper seed treatment, as well as to lack of treatment. They point out that careful seed treatment is the vital step to help growers get better yields.

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On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.



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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- March 7-8—Second annual National Agricultural Aviation Conference. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. Herb Graham, Stillwater, Okla., chairman, program committee.
- March 12-13—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Doris H. Balsley, Dublin, Ga., secretary.
- March 14-15—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- April 3-4—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.
- April 3-4-5—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stille, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.
- April 14—Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. New Southern Hotel, Jackson, Tenn. Harold B. Jones, 65 Exchange Ave., Memphis, Tenn., executive secretary.
- May 12-17—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. The Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

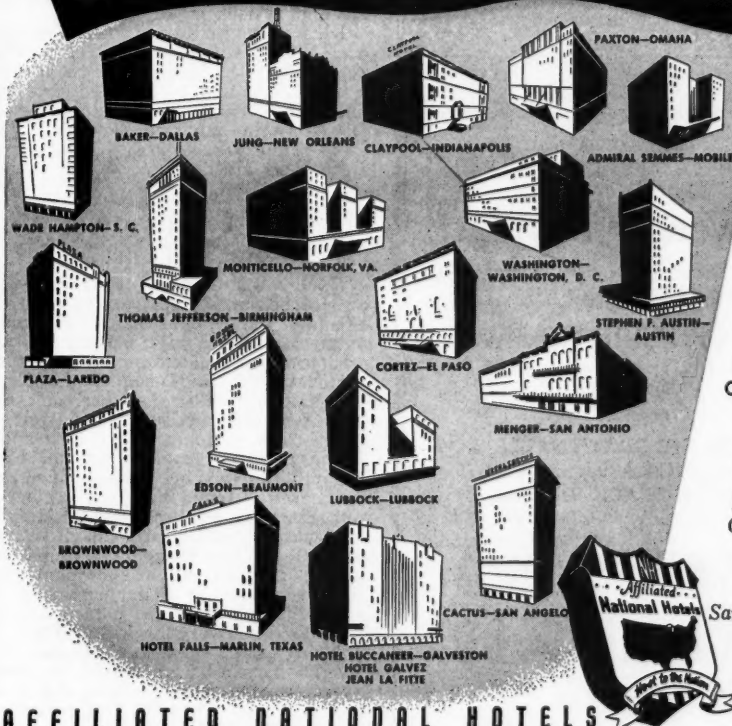
- June 1-2-3—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, c/o DeSoto Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- June 4-5-6—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Artesian Hotel, Sulphur, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary-treasurer.
- June 5-6—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 522-3 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.
- June 5-6—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president.
- June 11-13—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.
- June 15-16—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Sta., Jackson, Miss., secretary.
- June 15-16-17—National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

- June 19-20—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
- July 27-28—Cotton Research Congress, eleventh annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Sponsor: State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.
- Sept. 11-12-13—Spinner-Breeder Conference and Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association joint meeting. El Paso, Texas. For additional information, write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., sponsor of the Conference.
- September 18-19-20—Second International Sesame Conference. Maracay, Venezuela. For additional information, write Dr. D. G. Langham, Head, Department of Agronomy and Genetics, Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture, Maracay, Venezuela.

J. Van Rogers Addresses Georgia Cattlemen

At the invitation of County Agent B. T. Brown, Field Representative J. Van Rogers of the Educational Service spoke on Feb. 15 at the meeting of the Coweta Cattlemen's Association at Newnan, Ga. Mr. Rogers discussed some of the objectives and opportunities ahead for livestock producers, and gave the group information about the cottonseed crushing industry's oilseed research program in an effort to insure supplies of protein feed for livestock.

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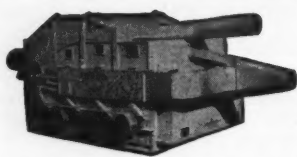
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Bisbee Moves Operations To Chicago Heights

Bisbee Linseed Co. has announced that all manufacturing and sales activities are being directed from its Chicago Heights, Ill., plant instead of from Philadelphia, Pa. The company's general office also will be moved to Chicago Heights within the near future.

Last year Bisbee sold its Philadelphia plant, and all of the firm's manufacturing is now being concentrated at Chicago Heights, with emphasis on special oils and the company's branded can line. It is felt the new setup will result in more efficient operation.

The company has also announced the election of W. L. Lafean, Jr., as vice-president in charge of all activities at Chicago Heights, and the appointment of Theodore Jacobson as sales manager. Mr. Lafean has been associated with Bisbee for some time in a consulting capacity and Mr. Jacobson has been with the company for several years.

New Booklet:

DESCRIBES G-M DIESEL TORQUE-CONVERTER UNIT

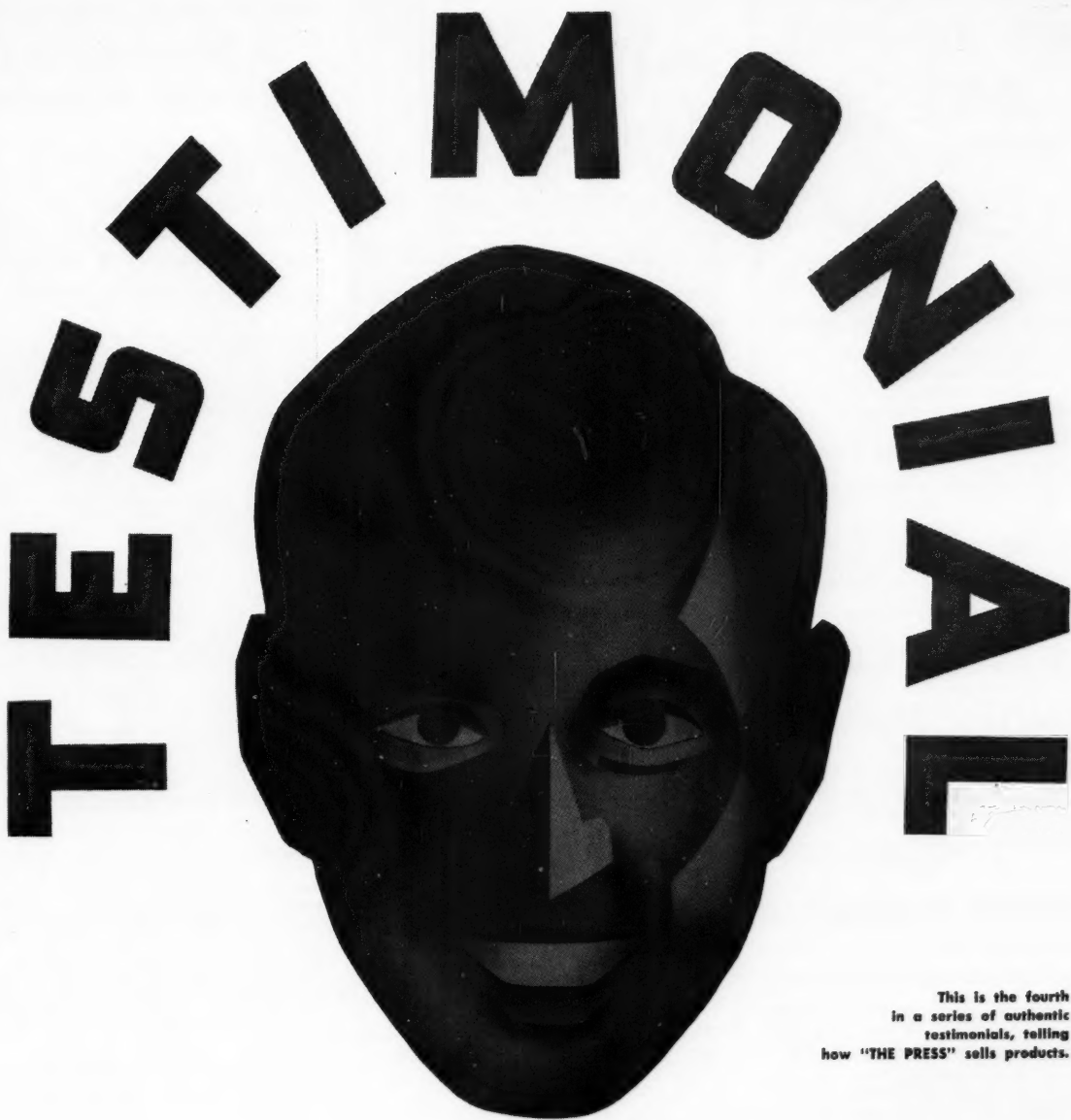
After more than a year of marketing experience in proven fields for Diesel engine-torque converter applications, Detroit Diesel Engine Division of General Motors Corporation is looking to new and heretofore untried fields for this product.

In an all-out effort to publicize its availability, they announce publication of a booklet titled "The New General Motors Diesel Engine-Torque Converter Unit." In the pages of this illustrated booklet is complete information concerning what a torque converter is and how it functions—where and how it has been applied—and an invitation to power machinery users everywhere to use Detroit Diesel facilities in engineering particular applications in any field.

Readers may send for "The New General Motors Diesel Engine-Torque Converter Unit" booklet. Every request for a free copy will be handled promptly and with no obligations. Address Detroit Diesel Engine Division, General Motors Corporation, 13400 West Outer Drive, Detroit 28, Mich.

Effects of Fertilizer on Cottonseed and Lint

Results of an experiment conducted over a period of three years to study the effects of applications of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash on certain lint and seed properties of cotton have been reported by W. L. Nelson of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. A marked increase in yield was obtained from nitrogen and potash and a lesser response from phosphate. From samples composed of 100 bolls taken each year, it was found that applications of nitrogen increased boll weight and upper half mean length of the fibers but decreased the lint percentage and X-ray angle; applications of phosphate had little effect other than increasing the size of the boll; while potash applications produced very marked effects in increasing boll weight, mean length, fiber weight per inch (decreased fineness), percentage of mature fibers and X-ray angle. Potash decreased lint percentage and Pressley index.



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From Robert C. Jackson:

A Warning to the Textile Industry

Cotton Manufacturers Institute official tells research clinic that other materials are replacing cotton textiles in many uses and urges accelerated research as means of regaining markets.



ROBERT C. JACKSON

"The textile industry must continue to march forward in its program of research or become the victim of other industries," Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, warned textile scientists who attended the cotton research clinic at Washington on Feb. 15-17, sponsored by the National Cotton Council.

"Great strides have been made in textile research," Mr. Jackson told the more than 50 research experts present, "but at the same time not nearly enough attention has been paid to the threats posed by non-textile competition, by new materials being developed and constantly improved by research which may cut into all textile markets, regardless of what fiber may be used now."

The speaker cited plastic film and sheeting which now amounts to the equivalent of 125 million square yards of fabric each year, replacing fabrics in such uses as aprons, rainwear, shower curtains, upholstery and many other items. He said paper replaces the equivalent of nearly 550 million square yards of textile fabrics. Metals have cut into textile markets to the extent of some 37 million square yards.

Mr. Jackson characterized those engaged in research as being "members of an honored profession; honored not only because of the tremendous contribution that research has made to the progress of our nation and the world but also because it is a true reflection of the factor that distinguishes our country in the eyes of all the world—freedom in action."

The speaker said the American free enterprise system was in one sense sim-

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ply a process which gives encouragement and free expression to the ability and determination of individuals and groups of individuals. "The research profession," he said, "constitutes the ultimate expression of freedom because by its nature it gives maximum encouragement to the inventiveness, the resourcefulness, the desire to progress and improve—all of which factors are products of our free enterprise system. Research people, as much as any group in America, should resist trends in national affairs which would take away from this encouragement that comes with a free society."

The cotton manufacturing leader emphasized that cotton research does not simply involve laboratory experimentation by a trained scientist. He listed four essential preliminary steps. First, the problem must be recognized. You have to know what you want to do before you can do it. For example, needs of consumers and consuming industries must be gauged. Second, the various problems must be evaluated. Markets need to be measured, he said, as to the amount of cotton used for different products and statistical knowledge on trends is required. Third, the needs must be translated into technical terms. This re-definition, Mr. Jackson said, allows the technologist to see just what factors he is trying to improve and gives him something definite to work with. The final preliminary step involves the suggestion of specific approaches to the solution of certain problems. These suggestions serve to advance the actual prosecution of the research.

Mr. Jackson expressed the hope that the Cotton Council's three-day cotton research clinic meetings would cause a

speeding up of cotton research endeavor. He praised the work of the Council's Utilization Research Division which he said has helped greatly in furthering research leading to better processing in mills into higher quality products. He also cited the Council's efforts in helping to develop improved properties and qualities in cotton products which will stimulate greater consumer demand and thus larger markets.

U. S. Foreign Trade:

December Exports Exceed Imports

U. S. exports of agricultural products during December, the sixth month of the 1949-50 fiscal year, were valued at \$299,800,000 compared with \$258,400,000 during November and \$383,600,000 during December 1948. The nation's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$934,000,000 during December. Agricultural products accounted for 32 percent of the total.

Cotton continued to hold first place in value of agricultural exports during the month, the total amounting to \$105,400,000 compared with \$71,400,000 during the preceding month and \$91,100,000 during December a year ago.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the December agricultural exports, compared with those for the same month a year ago, were the increases in a number of items (especially lard, tallow, cotton, soybean oil and other commodities) and the reductions

in a number of other items including shelled peanuts, soybeans and soya flour.

United States imports of agricultural products during December 1949 were valued at \$272,300,000, compared with \$270,800,000 during November and \$313,700,000 during December 1948. The nation's imports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$595,100,000 during the month under review. Agricultural products accounted for approximately 46 percent of the total. Especially significant is the fact that December imports of agricultural products fell under the value of agricultural exports by \$27,600,000. In the preceding month, agricultural imports exceeded the value of agricultural exports by \$12,400,000, while in December 1948 they were \$69,900,000 under the exports.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding developments in the December imports of agricultural products, compared with December 1948, were the increases in imports of a number of items, including castor beans. On the other hand, imports of coconut meat, copra, coconut oil, palm oil and tung oil were among items showing reductions compared with December 1948.

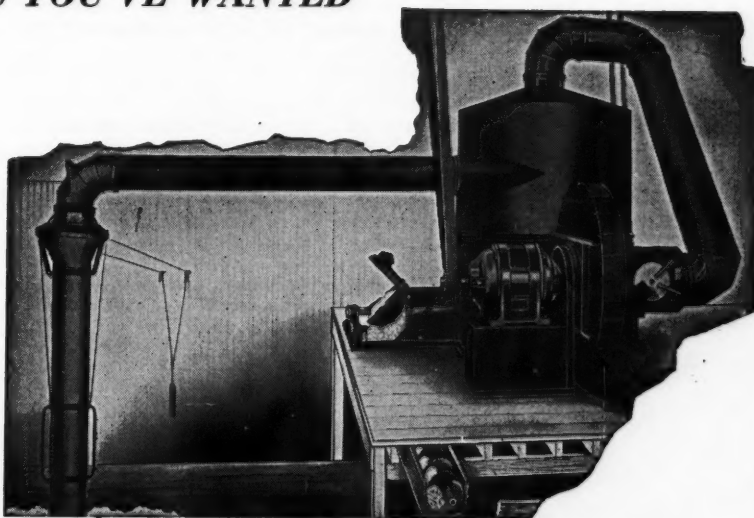
• Farmers in the United States were paying workers an average of 58.7 cents per hour in cash wages on Jan. 1, a decrease of 1.4 cents from a year earlier. The number of hired workers on farms in the week of Dec. 18-24 was slightly less than last year. A small increase in family employment, however, kept total farm employment at 7,150,000, about the same as a year earlier.

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VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS



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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States and Latin America also give this information.)

Price \$7.50
 (\$8.00 outside of U.S.A.)

Published and for sale only by

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Standard Steel Acquires Hersey Drying Division

Standard Steel Corp. of Los Angeles, one of the largest fabricators of heavy steel plate in the West, recently announced the outright purchase of the Drying Machine Division of Hersey Manufacturing Co. of Boston, Mass. Standard Steel has for many years manufactured drying and dehydration equipment for chemicals, fertilizers and by-products.

In announcing the transaction, Robert S. Burns, president of the purchasing company, stated: "Hersey Manufacturing Co. was established in Boston in 1859, and the original patent for rotary drying was obtained by Charles S. Hersey in 1871. Our own dryer division is an outgrowth of the old Pioneer Boiler Works of Los Angeles, which was established prior to World War I. The combination of these two dryer organizations gives Standard Steel a background of engineering, design and experience in dryer fabrication that is second to none in the country. Hersey has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for fine dryers, particularly in the sugar, wood and starch industries, which are fields comparatively new to Standard Steel. The acquisition of the Hersey patents, designs and process techniques will make it possible for Standard Steel to offer the most complete line of dryers to be obtained anywhere. We can now offer continuous or batch dryers for every purpose, as well as kilns, calciners and rotary coolers, regardless of size or type."

Plans for 1950 call for manufacturing in the East as well as in the main plant at Los Angeles, and expansion of sales, service and plant facilities is already under way.

Methyl Bromide Kills Weed 2,4-D Didn't Get

Hope for easy eradication of nut grass, one of the most persistent weed pests of the cotton fields, has been raised again through tests of a chemical by USDA and the Mississippi Experiment Station. The chemical is methyl bromide.

Nut grass, being not a genuine grass but a sedge, might have fallen before sprayings of 2,4-D, like so many non-grass weeds, but for its branching rootstocks and its habit of stocking the soil with numberless nutlike tubers that enable it to continue amazingly productive in spite of drought and previous attempts at eradication.

The tests, carried on in Mississippi by E. O. Leonard of the Mississippi Station and USDA and V. C. Harris of USDA, showed that methyl bromide applied at the rate of about a pound to 100 square feet of spaded soil—a rather expensive treatment—eradicated the pest in spring, summer, fall and even in the winter when the temperature was down as low as 49 degrees F. They found the chemical most effective when the surface of the treated soil was covered with paper. (A few tears in the paper, they reported, noticeably spoiled the effect.) The methyl bromide during 24 to 48 hours under these conditions killed practically every evidence of the nut grass—stem, leaf and tuber.

Agronomists say present costs very probably limit the use of the methyl bromide to gardens and to other intensively worked plots and to small occasional patches in fields.



We are now in position to furnish users a **COMPLETELY NEW 90-SAW GIN** having many improved features making it possible to produce **BETTER SAMPLES** at **MUCH GREATER** capacity.

This **NEW GIN** has 90 saws, instead of the usual 80, and, therefore, has positive $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ increase in capacity per stand.

This **NEW 90-SAW GIN** incorporates the same ribs, the same saws, and the same roll box dimensions, except length of roll box, which have proven their superiority over many years of use in our 80-saw gins.

This **NEW 90-SAW GIN** has a roll box approximately 7" longer than our 80-saw gin but only slightly longer than other makes of 80-saw gins.

This **NEW 90-SAW GIN** will use extractor feeders 66" long and will require same building space as 80-saw gins.

This **NEW 90-SAW GIN** incorporates the use of a grid or stripper bar similar to bar used in lint cleaners and located just above nozzle, with a revolving rubber flight roller to keep grid bar and top of nozzle clean of trash accumulation, and a second rubber flight roller located to the rear of first roller mentioned, with edges of the two rollers forming mote suction duct with live or self-cleaning surfaces. This combination of grid bar and mote suction device **REMOVES** and **KEEPS OUT** of **LINT STREAM** a **MUCH GREATER** volume of motes and trash which definitely improves sample.

Our Sales Engineers will be glad to explain more fully the **MANY ADVANTAGES** of this **NEW 90-SAW GIN**.

Please consult our Sales Engineer or Office nearest you for further information.

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ATLANTA, GA.

DALLAS, TEXAS, U.S.A.

HARDWICKE-ETTER SPLIT RIB GIN

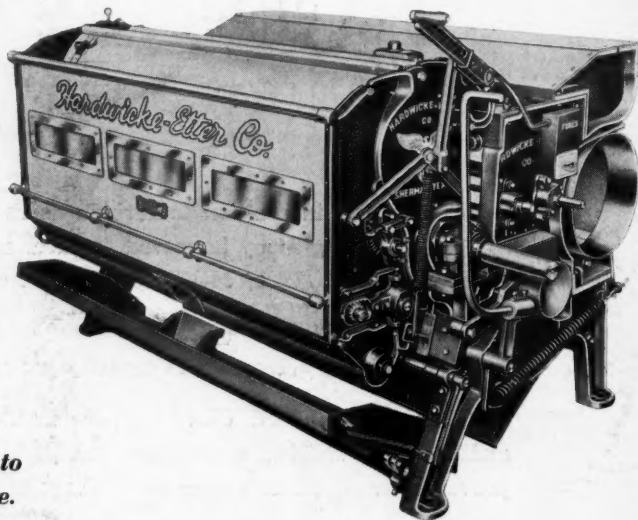
With:

Hot Roll Box for smoother sample

Suction Mote Control for cleaner sample

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And the many fine features built into the gin which are easily adjusted by the operator, to make the finished bale of greater value



Note the sturdy construction to give long, trouble-free service.

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MURRAY 90

We are pleased to announce that we are now in production of a COMPLETELY NEW GIN having 90 Saws and many other new features.

A REAL ADVANCEMENT IN THE GINNING PROCESS

Please turn the page to inside of rear cover sheet for further details.

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